2onconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII .- NEW SERIES, No. 143.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.

THE BRIGHTON SCHOOL

Rev. ROBERT WINTER.

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Wandsworth ... Rev. John Bunter.
Worthing ... Rev. John Clayton.
If the times in which we

Worthing...... Rev. JOHN CLAYTON.

If the times in which we live are politically portentous, it may with equal truth be said, as regards our own beloved country, that they are socially auspicious; especially in reference to the progress of public opinion, as to the roformatory and conservative power of education, and the means which are in active operation to extend its benign advantages throughout the range of civil society. The seed of moral and religious instruction has been scattered broadcast through the land, and will assuredly (under the Divine bleesing) bring forth fruit abundantly after its kind. There abound among us Infant and Orphan Schools, where the offspring of poverty and misfortune are nurtored and trained aright, ere yet the embryo'mind is intelligent of evil;—Sunday Schools, where the influence of weekly contact with many an unboly and corrupting scene, is counteracted by the hallowed and hallowing principles of Scriptural truth;—Ragged Schools, where self-denying devoted men endure the affronts and assaults of juvenile rufflans—gathered from the haunts of improvidence, profligacy, and vice—in order to grasp the gem of human intellect, and divest it of its impure and vitiating infoldings. This they have accomplished, and, (as we have lately heard from the eloquent lips of their distinguished patron), so successfully, that the example of reclaimed children has, in numerous instances, effected a complete reformation in the manners and conduct of the averant friend or associate. merous instances, effected a complete reformation in the man-ners and conduct of the parent, friend, or associate: thus demonstrating the power and importance of education as hope-ful sources of security for our land.

ful sources of security for our land.

But whilst we have been stimulated, by the sad consequences of long neglect, to energetic action on behalf of the poor and outcast, have we not been stationary and inert as regards the instruction of youth in the middle rank of society, which is unquestionably the happiest and most favourable for the cultivation of our moral and intellectual nature,—the depository of every public and domestic virtue,—and where, as the home of our best affections, existence finds its most attractive and almost romantic charm? Our academies are, for the most part, too subject to scholastic routine, and partake too much of a trade character: they are, in the msin, deficient of that paternal care, under which obedience is yielded and propriety sustained, through a created and cultivated sense of what is right.

The aim of the Conductors of the Brighton School, is to

The aim of the Conductors of the BRIGHTON SCHOOL is to prove the value of a system in which the inculcation of sound Bible principles, and useful elevated knowledge, will be associated with an earnest affectionate government, calculated to render the educational probation one of deight to their pupils, and to instill and cherish in their minds the love of whatever is implicable and seem excellent.

For Prospectuses, apply to the Rev. ROBERT WINTER, Brighton. Brighton, July 20th, 1848.

TO DISSENTING MINISTERS.—A Lady at the head of a highly respectable Establishment, is enabled to offer to Dissenting Ministers board and education for their Daughters, without any pecuniary remuneration. Letters addressed to X. Y. Z., 83, Edgeware-road, London, will be immediately forwarded.

THE DEDICATION of the NEW CONGRE-GATIONAL CHURCH, Kentish Town, will take place on WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1848.

The Sermon in the Morning by the Rev. THOMAS RAFFLES, LL.D., Liverpool; that in the Evening by the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, Westminster.

On SUNDAY, the 20th, the Rev. W. FORSTER, the Paster of the Church, will deliver TWO SPECIAL DISCOURSES on

On MONDAY EVENING, the 21st, the CLOSING SERMON will be preached by the Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, D.D., Man-

The Services will commerce at the following times:—On Wednesday Morning, at half-past Eleven; Evening, half-past Six. On Sunday Morning, at Eleven; Evening, half-past Six. On Monday Evening, at half-past Six.

Dinner and Tea will be provided on Wednesday for Friends, at Two and Five o'Clock. Tickets for Dinner, Gentlemen, 3s.; Ladies, 3s. 6d.; may be had of Mr. Summers, Holmes'-terrace, and Mr. Drew, New Chapel-place, Kentish Town. Tickets for Tea, 1s.

Collections will be made in aid of the BUILDING FUND.

VISITORS to the ISLE of WIGHT are VISITORS to the ISLE of WIGHT are respectfully invited to the public services to be held on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., in connexion with the building of a CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BRITISH SCHOOL, and MINISTER'S and MASTER'S HOUSES, at BRADING. A Sermon will be preached in the Morning at 12 o'Clock, by the Rev. T. BINNEY, of the Weigh-house Chapel, London. And a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Evening at Six o'Clock, when the Report of the undertaking will be presented, and addresses given by several Ministers. The Chair to be taken by C. MITCHELL, Esq., M.D. of Carisbrook.

TOTAL EXPENDED, £1594 2 5. BECEIVED, £1101 18 2.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE PO-LITICAL AND SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the above Association will be celebrated by a PUBLIC TEA PARTY and SOIREE, to be held in the NATIONAL HALL, 212, High Holborn, on MONDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1848.

J. HUMFFREYS PARRY, Esq., in the chair.

J. HUMFFREYS PARRY, Esq., in the chair.

The following gentlemen have already intimated their intention of being present:—George Thempson, Esq., M.P., Dr. Epps, John Robertson, Esq., Thomas Beggs, Esq., Frederick Lawrence, Esq., B., Lowery, Esq., and W. Liuwood, Esq.

In the course of the Evening, several Songs, Glees, &c., will be sung by Miss Thoruton, Mrs. W. Dixon, Mr. N. J. Sporle, Mr. Edney, &c.

Tickets (admitting to Tea and Soiree), One Shilling; admission to Soiree only 'at Eight o'clock), Sixpence.

Tea will be on the table at Half-past Six o'clock precisely.

Tickets (for which an early application is requested) to be had at the following places:—Mr. C. H. Elt, 18, High-street, Islington; Mr. Mackenzie, 61, West Smithfield; Mr. John Mottram, 4, Little Britain; and at the National Hall, 242, High Holborn.

CONGREGATIONAL PSALMODY.

THE REV. J. J. WAITE having concluded his Fifth Series of Instructions and Exercises in Praimody, will retire during the summer months, but purposes, God willing, to resume his labours not only in the Metropolis, but also in the Provinces, in the approaching Autumn and Winter.

Congregations wishing to be included in the list of future Engagements, should forward their communications to the Rev. J. J. WAITE, Ilminster, Somerset, that timely arrangements may be made.

Rev. T. E. THORESBY, Secs. Rev. J. S. EASTMEAD, Secs.

July 5, 1848.

COOKSLAND COLONIZATION COMPANY. Preliminary Ship.

THE "JOHN EDWARDS" having been withdrawn, with the concurrence of all concerned, the hip "FORTITUDE," of 600 tons, now lying in the West India Docks, has been engaged to carry the party of Emigrants, with whom the undersigned has entered into the necessary preliminary arrangements for the purpose, to their destination in Moreton Bay, in Cooksland, Australia. The "FORTITUDE" will sall on or about the 4th of September, and parties who have already engaged to proceed, or are desirous of proceeding, to Cooksland by that vessel, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, who will complete the arrangements he has commenced. Any further communication, relative either to the purchase of land or the arrangements for passage out, unconnected with the sailing of the "FORTITUDE," must be addressed to E. MUSCUTT, Esq., 30, Basinghali-street, Provisional Secretary.

London, August 8, 1848. JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER'S CABINET FURNITURE. RICHARD A. C. LOADER, 24, Pavement, Finality, respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring FURNITURE, to inspect his stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of Furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices. An estimate given for any quantity of goods, from one noom to an entire house. Books of prices may be had on application, and also books of designs lent. An early inspection is respectfully solicited, and your particular attention to the address is requested in full.—RICHARD A. C. LOADER, 24, Pavement, Finsbury.

R. A. C. LOADER has just introduced a unique and beautiful article of Furniture, which he designates the SULTAN EASY CHAIR, made of fine Spanish Mahogany, Spring and Hair Stuffed, and covered with the finest quality of Moroeco. The price, complete, from 4g guineas to 5g guineas.—The GONDOLA EASY CHAIR, of the same quality, 3g to 4 guineas.

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JUBILEE FUND.

JUBILEE FUND.

THE Committee beg to call the attention of the Friends of the Religious Tract Society to its entrance on its Jubilee year. This auspicious era presents a suitable occasion to plead for special and generous contributions, as a grateful acknowledgment of past success, and as a means of enabling the Committee to improve the events which are providentially transpiring around us.

The sum annually raised by our country for the great cause of Christian Missions, is comparatively small; yet the Society's free contributions are only about one-eightleth part of that sum, being under £8,000 a-year. Such an income is altogether insufficient to meet the urgent demands of Great Britain and Ireland, and its colonies, to which one-half is appropriated; while the other half is cheerfully granted to aid the devoted missionaries of all denominations in their labours.

Never since the formation of the Religious Tract Society has it possessed such opportunities of extensive usefulness as are now opening before it. The resolutions of the Annual Meeting directed special attention to Ireland and france, and a sum much larger than the Society can secure by ordinary means could be efficiently devoted to the circulation of religious truth in those lands. But will Christians confine their efforts within such limits? Since the preparation of the Society's Leport, Italy, Prussia, parts of Austria, and Hungary, have undergone mighty changes, and present a strong claim on the liberal and persevering efforts of the Christian church.

The followers of Christ throughout Continental Europe are looking to this country for help in the hour of need. They behold her still unmoved amidst the desolations of kingdoms. They rejoice that God is pleased to defend and preserve her in peace. Let the Christian public come forward promptly, and generously, that the Committee may, by suitable publications, make known to the people of Ireland and France, and of other lands hitherto inaccessible to religious effort, "the glorious Gospel of the ble

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Miss Heathcote 5 0 0

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Contributions will be thankfully received by the Society's Officers, No. 56, Paternoster-row, London.

Read, Lambeth, begs to inform the Public that he can supply them with Coals (he may confidently say without exaggeration) as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the trade. He has ships of his own made to come above Bridge and deliver alongside his Wharf, by which he is enabled to supply them with Coals of a much better size than when they have been broken by being turned out of 'ships into barges in the Pool, he also saves the expense of ship's delivery and lighterage, and the loss of time market ships are subjected to.

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"Mesers, Davison and Symington. "Messrs, Davison and Symington.

"Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process.

"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."

"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator.

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"1 am, or inventor, and I am is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid.

"1 am, dear sir, yours truly,

"1 or R. Davison, Esq.

JAMES COPLAND, M.D."

" To R. Davison, Esq.

SNOWDENS PATENT PURIFIED and

DRESSED COFFEE, rendered more wholesome for use. A very important improvement in the article of Coffee having been discovered by us, for which discovery we have obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, we submit the principle to your attention.

The process of dressing we cannot urge too strongly on your notice, as this is one of the most important parts of our invention. After the Coffee is purified and roasted, it passes into a Cracking or Crushing Apparatus; from thence it goes into our Patent Dressing Machine, by which means we entirely remove from the internal part of the Coffee all that Fibre, or Pith, encircling the heart of the Berry, which may be easily seen by breaking it between the finger and thumb and examining it. This Fibre, or Pith, has always, up to the time of our Patent, been ground up with the Coffee, and, when ground, being in such fine particles, and of a light, floating tendency, is the great cause of the difficulty of fining or clarifying it.

We have submitted our Coffee to some of the most eminent Analytical Chemists of the Metropolia, who assert that we remove the great obstacle of fining or clarifying, and that what we do remove is injurious, more particularly to persons with weak stomachs.

The following testimonial is from Dr. Ure, the celebrat Professor of Chemistry:—

"24. Bloomsbury-square. London, Nov. 27th, 1847.

"Having carefully examined the Patent of Mr. Robert Snowden, for improvements in treating and dressing Coffee, I have much pleasure in expressing my highest approbation of it. Et, first of all, purifies the berry, then roasts it slightly, so as to detach the coarse, florous pellicles from its surface, also the chaffy pith of the centre, commonly called the wing, a light, tough fibre, which, after grinding, is any to pass through the filter, and cannot be separated by fining, but, when swallowed, ere tes irritation of the gullet and stomach. The removal of this pith is a most valuable part of this invention and, joined to his other improvements, will enable Mr. Snowden to produce from average berries a wholesomer and more delicious Coffee than any now in the market.

"Andrew Urre, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

This Coffee may be had in 31b., 61b., and 121b. canisters in its dressed state, deprived of all its internal fibre, ready for grinding, or already ground for use, by addressing to the Patentees,

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Cordial;—no stupefactive, deadly narcotic!—but a veritable be given with safety immediately after birth. It is no misnomer Cordial!—no stupefactive, deadly narcotic!—but a veritable preservative of Infants! Mothers would do well in always keeping it in the Nursery. Many thousands of children are annually saved by this much-esteemed Medicine, which is an immediate remedy, and the infants rather like it than otherwise. In short, whether this Medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the Proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. It is equally efficacious for Children or Adults, in English cholers, spasme, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind or obstructions in the digestive organs. It is highly recommended by the Faculty.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

Vol. VIII .- New Series, No. 143.]

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

EPISCOPAL REBELS.

IF it were given to Lord John Russell to point his finger to the most daring rebels in the kingdom, towards whom, think you, would it be directed? The few Chartists who, unable to appreciate the spirit of their own principles, attempted, by word and deed to incite the masses to violence, and are now paying the penalty of their wrongheadedness in prison, would not be set down by the Premier as the most disloyal of subjects. The Irish Confederates, Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Doheny, and Dillon, have kicked madly enough, it is certain, against the restraints of constitutional authoritybut if the depths of treason are measurable by the height in rank of them who commit it, and if habits of disobedience are more to be deprecated than momentary impulses, there are guiltier parties than they. From Lord John Russell's speech of Tuesday week, on Mr. Horsman's motion for inquiry into the value of Church temporalities, we learn that no rebel is to be dreaded like a bishop. The disregard by lawn sleeves, of a precept of the Crown, is not by any means an impossible eventone of those rare exemplifications of depravity which outrun human foresight, startling the world by its very unexpectedness. On the contrary, it is a thing to be calculated upon, to be anticipated, to be predicted. Nay, more! there have been in-stances of it—more than one in our own day—and if the First Lord of the Treasury is to be believed -and who better than he knows the stuff of which bishops are made?—the adoption of Mr. Horsman's advice would very likely have the effect of putting episcopal self-will into direct collision with royal prerogative.

The supposed provocation of disloyalty in a bishop's breast is doubtless a sufficient one. Rebellion against earthly power is sometimes the highest form of obedience to heavenly authority. He who is familiar with the episcopal spirit, and knows best the habits of the right reverend bench, will, of course, expect that where there is disagreement between the Crosier and the Crown, the quarrel will have respect to important spiritual truths. For nothing less than the vitality or honour of God's gospel will bishops rebel. They who inculcate a spirit of passive obedience to "the powers that be," and denounce Dissent as if it were hostility to the throne, are not likely, for any trivial matter, to violate their own precepts or lay themselves open to the recoil of their own denunciations. Not for pelf, surely-not to stop inquiry into the value of the property they hold-would any of these holy men place themselves in opposition to the express commands of Majesty. And yet, this is Lord John Russell's apprehension. It is on this ground that the bishops, he fears, if driven, will venture to show fight. He looks upon it as, alas! too likely, that any command of the Crown, requiring accurate information as to the value of bishops' lands, would be disregarded now, as it has been in times past—in other words, he surmises that before bishops will tell the State what is the worth of their revenues, they will be guilty of flat rebellion.

Now, improbable as, at first glance, it might appear, that men consecrated to a spiritual office, sworn, moreover, to obey the monarch of the realm as head of that church at whose altars they minister, and bound by profession, if by no higher motive, to exemplify a lofty superiority to mere worldly affairs, should then evince the readiest inclination to rebel, when royal authority touches only their own incomes, we have no manner of doubt that Lord John Russell is right. He is well acquainted with the class-comes into frequent and close contact with them-and has felt, heretofore, the power of their opposition. We take it for granted, therefore, that his anticipations of a refusal on the part of the bishops to comply with any precept of the Crown requiring from them a correct statement of the value of the lands they hold, are well founded. Episcopal loyalty grows not to such luxuriance as to bear this fruit of submission. The bench bows to the throne in abject adulation when thereby it can serve its own pur-pose. Where the interests of humanity or religion call for a firm protest against the requisitions of the civil power, the bishops, as a body, have invariably displayed a lack of inclination or of moral courage. But let the State but seem to threaten any diminution, or even a fairer distribution, of their extravagant revenues, and instantly they growl out warnings of hostility. Like those dogs who care not to give tongue whilst their master's house is being plundered, but who will fly at the intruder who dares to touch their half-eaten bones, so our ecclesiastical dignitaries guard the revenues of their several sees with a promptitude and zeal which, if exhibited in support of the truths they teach, would be somewhat more consistent, and infinitely more edifying.

The question, however, occurs, and the public will expect some answer to it, why are episcopal rebels to be deferred to, when Chartists and Confederates are so severely handled? Is there not an act for the better security of her Majesty's crown and government, or are bishops excluded from the sphere of its stringent operations? Is disobedience in an agitator less excusable than in the man who wears a mitre? Do these right reverend fathers hold their lands from the State, and yet refuse to give the State an account of them when called for? Why are they encouraged in contumacy? How comes it that Lord John Russell allows them, with impunity, to resist the prerogative of the Crown, and to abridge its power? Whence does it happen that the Premier fears episcopal contempt of royal authority, even where the exercise of it has been invoked by the petitions of the House of Commons? The noble lord is reputed to be far from deficient in pluck. Why, then, does he shrink from attempting what, according to his own admission, it would be most desirable to accomplish? Is it at all seemly that he should permit rebel bishops to beard the civil power, after exhibiting so much in capturing and punishing the disloyal of lesser note? The hesitation he displays in this matter does little credit to his professions of impartiality.

The case, however, is very far from singular. The loyalty of the aristocracy, laic and ecclesiastic, has ever been of the selfish order. History abounds with illustrations of the self-seeking character of their attachment to the throne, and of the ease of conscience with which, when it suits their convenience, they can forget all their high-sounding professions of devotion to its honour, and trample on all their homilies upon the passage " He, therefore, that resisteth, resisteth the ordinance of God!" If we are to regard their conduct as the true interpretation of what they mean by loyalty, it means the unqualified submission of the masses to every law they choose to enact, and in themselves,

connected with the Establishment, but ride off on the assertion, that these are only "abuses." But if they believe their own averments, they cannot long shut out the suspicion, that these supposed accidents are really essentials of the system; and that as Paddy described his coat as being "made of holes sown together," so this Church of theirs is, in fact, made up of abuses. We have really been amazed at the extent and the significance of their recent admissions, and now they absolutely crowd upon us. Churchmen seem to be running a race, not only with Dissenters, but with each other, in assailing the Church's weak points; while they voluntarily surrender almost every position which they once fought desperately to maintain.

Who does not recollect how Voluntaryism has been assailed for its supposed poverty and in-effectiveness; and how even those who have admitted its abstract excellence, have yet fallen back on a national establishment of religion as the only mode of saving the people from heathenism, and the ministry from penury? In vain did Dissenters point to facts, as practically demonstrating the fallacy of the assumption. Their statements were scouted, as being the effusions of mendacious malignity, and the State Church was lauded to the skies, as the great mainstay of everything virtuous in the land. But what is the cry now? Why, nothing short of this—that this vast instrument for the religious elevation of the community has failed in its mission; and that the moral condition of the masses was never more degraded, or more fraught with danger to society, than at this hour. What is the confession of the Times, when commenting on the debate on Mr. Horsman's mo-

"The people have been multiplied, but the Church has not expanded. The people have grown formidable in numbers, but more formidable in vice, in ignorance, and unbelief. Near the temple of metropolitan worship, and beneath the ancestral shadows of the Great Abbey, may be found hundreds and thousands of human beings who know nothing of a God, much less of a church. We need hardly insist on the impolicy (to waive all other and higher considerations) of leaving huge masses of the population in this degraded and dangerous state—a state dangerous to society, and to every institution."

Mr. Horsman, himself a Churchman, is still more explicit, for he not only exposes the evil, but confesses to the shortcomings of the Establish-

"We might (he says) expect that when a Church was rich, its ministers would be well paid, and the people religiously taught; but in England it is notoriously the reverse [hear, hear]. In no Church is there to be seen such extremes of wealth and indigence, learning and ignorance, piety and absolute heathenism. In no country where Christianity is taught is so large a portion of the people—at least, until recent days—so habitually, undisturbedly, and hopelessly removed from all its influences as absolutely to ignore its very name, as in this."

The Morning Herald, not a hot-headed Puseyite journal, but one of the most cautious and zealous defenders of the Church, proclaims its failings in the language of passionate sorrow :-

the language of passionate sorrow:—

"The metropolis is saturated, so to speak, with the evil which is lamented. The social fabric is undermined by the festering sore which has quietly been suffered to extend itself in all directions.

Has Lord Ashley always encountered the spiritual surgeon as often as it has been his lot to light upon the spiritual disease? Has the Church actively, piously, and fruitfully co-operated with the solitary laymen, who have been driven to their work of mercy by the intolerable burden of an accusing conscience? Let his lordship answer.

Catholicism knows how to concentrate its efforts on the in the kingdom does not throb with deep anxiety to re-move the great scandal of our age, that one and all are not ready at this moment to invade the haunts of every law they choose to enact, and in themselves, a decent observance of constitutional forms in as far as is compatible with their own convenience. The minister who would successfully grapple with episcopal rebellion, must be strong in the strength of the people.

THE CONFESSED FAILURE.

CHURCHMEN, when driven into a corner, admit the existence of some of the more glaring evils

not ready at this moment to invade the haunts of wretchedness and vice, and to raise their brethren from the savage degradation into which neglect for years, and on every side, has suffered them to fall. On the contrary, we believe that the disposition exists; but we complain of the want of union, of plan, system, and it may be of ability, which prevents that disposition from embodying itself in acts of Christian service. We see a glaring inconsistency before us. A church established, with God's help and blessing, for the redemption of man, and man ignorant of God's name in the very sight of the Church—a whole army of spiritual soldiers, sworn to overcome ignorance and sin, lying encamped in the very

presence of that sin, and thinking of anything but of the attack We seek an explanation. Before the evil becomes too gigantic for our grasp, we desire to know why it is not grappled with at once?"

What wonder that the Herald adds, that as the Establishment will be betted by its worth, it is in-evitable that if it continues to "neglect" its mission, and to "leave the people to shift for themselves," it may soon expect to be left " in the same defenceless condition."

Let us look at the question in another aspect. The Voluntary principle, we are told, not only leaves the great bulk of the people in spiritual destitution, but supports its ministers so inadequately as to subject them to the discomforts and the privations of poverty. But let us turn to the opposite system, as we are fairly entitled to do, and see how this grand defect of Voluntaryism is supplied. We must in charity suppose that Churchmen, who have been wont to picture in the gloomiest colours the condition of "the halfstarved" Voluntaries, are altogether ignorant of the startling fact reported by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, that the stipends of the curates in the Establishment, upwards of 5,000 in number, average but £80 per annum! But truth, like murder, will out at last; and now we have the Morning Herald confessing that the state of things in the Church, in respect to this matter, is absolutely disgraceful. Commenting, in a recent article, on the report of a society for the building of new churches, and stung by the fact, that the wife of a clergyman has recently had recourse to the writing of begging-letters to relieve the distress of her husband, our contemporary declares that

"The payment of the clergy is one of the most disgraceful anomalies of the day. Excellence of every kind is required for a sum averaging from thirty to thirty-five shillings weekly. The man must be a gentleman—he must be a scholar—he must be high-minded and high-hearted—he must be charitably-disposed—he must give, must dress well, live respectably, yield his undivided attention and time to his parish and his parishioners—he must withdraw himself from the contemplation of earthly things and size himself up the parishioners—he must withdraw himself from the contemplation of earthly things, and give himself up to the calling to which he has been solemnly ordained—yet his remuneration is so abominably poor and scanty, that if he thinks of anything beyond the means of increasing it, and of keeping himself and his children from the workhouse, he must be a paragon of patience and suffering; and his reward, though it will assuredly be found in heaven, must be reached through the miseries of a life of poverty, if not through the gloom and anxiety of a gaol on earth. Talk of begging! If our clergy were not among the most laborious, the most self-denying, and most consistent of mankind, there would be more begging-letters to publish than the columns of our newspapers could afford to admit!"

Yet even this description, as powerful, and in

Yet even this description, as powerful, and in the main, truthful as it is, does not tell the whole truth. Be it recollected that even if the Dissenting clergy are as straitened in their means as they are said to be, they do but share in the poverty of their supporters, and they are at least spared the galling reflection that they are starving in the midst of plenty, whilst plethoric sinecurists and mitred millionaires fatten on the wealth which should be devoted to their relief. But what must be the feelings of these "half-starved" clergy of the Church when they hear Mr. Horsman assert that.

"It appears, by the returns, that the Church temporalities amount to £4,500,000; or if they are taken at £5,000,000, it is probably under the truth. Not only may they bear comparison with any other Church, but they are greater than the whole revenue of almost all the minor states of Europe. They are greater than the whole revenue of Belgium or Naples; more than three-fourths of Holland or Spain; double that of Portugal; and more than half the whole expenditure of Prussia."

Or, again, when they are told that the enormous revenues of the Cathedral and Collegiate bodies are enjoyed "in respect of no duty at all; and, as far as the interests of the Church are concerned they might as well be thrown into the sea;" and further, that such has been the scandalous mismanagement of the Church estates, such the jobbing in leases, the greediness after personal and present gain, to the neglect of the permanent good of the Church, that property which is actually worth £1,400,000 a year brings in but £262,000! Well may the Times suggest,

"That it is neither decent nor politic for the Church to solicit the alms of the laity in her behalf till she has exhausted all her own resources, and set an example of the self-denial which she inculcates.

Well, too, may those who fatten on ecclesiastical abuses feel alarmed at Mr. Horsman's revelation, since they cannot but hasten the doom of an institution which absorbs so much of the national wealth, while it achieves so little for the spiritual profit of the people.

The ready reply to all this will doubtless be as heretofore, that these are only "abuses," and that as the exposure of them is but a prelude to their correction, the triumph of the Voluntaries will be but short-lived. As we have already hinted, we demur to the first of these assertions, satisfied that what is now lamented is inseparable from the working of an essentially bad system; and when Churchmen console themselves that a sufficient corrective is about to be applied, we believe, as we shall shortly take an opportunity of showing, that they are altogether "reckoning without their host."

THE ANNUITY-TAX WAR-IMPRISONMENT OF TWO OF THE RECUSANTS.

The agitation against the Annuity-tax for the support of the clergy of the city of Edinburgh is daily increasing in strength. The clergy have now thrown down the gauntlet, and seem determined to fight it out to the last; finding that the selsure and the sale of the goods of those who refuse to pay the odious tax must, if carried out on a large scale, endanger the peace of the city, they have resorted to the imprisonment of their victims, Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson having been arrested on Tuesday last. This, as might be expected, has greatly added to the excitement already existing, and we find that the Edinburgh papers have devoted considerable space to the matter. We will endeavour to collect from them a succinct narrative of the whole affair.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE TOWN COUNCIL. At the meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council, on Tuesday, Bailie Stott, who was then at large, moved a series of resolutions on the subject of the tax to the effect-

That the Annuity-tax should be abolished, because, first, it was unjust and oppressive; second, because it had proved exceedingly detrimental to the interests of religion; third, because it was considered illegal, inasmuch as the 17th section of the statute 49 Geo. III. chap. 21, relative to its exaction and application, was unwarrantably introduced without the knowledge of the inhabitants; fourth, because it was unnecessary, inasmuch as there were only 7,065 sitters in the whole of the city churches, and these could be comfortably accommodated in the five following churches, viz. 8t. Stephen's, 8t. Mary's, 8t. George's, New Greyfriars', and High Church; and that, therefore, the other ten churches might be sold as the present incumbents died out, and the proceeds applied towards the liquidation of the city debt; by which means the interests of all parties would be secured, and instead of the unseemly exhibitions which had of late disgraced the city, all classes and sects would be living in peace and harmony.

He knew that it was exceedingly difficult for him to get any credit for what he did in this matter, seeing the peculiar position in which he now stood. He could assure them that he never could conscientiously pay this assure them that he never could conscientiously pay this tax, and, as the result of this feeling, they were aware that he was now one of those against whom the collector was now proceeding for arrears. In fact, he believed that that was his last day of grace, and that had he had to make his motion on the following day, he perhaps might have been prevented from doing so by the interposition of the law, which the city clergy appeared to have no hesitation in evoking [hear, hear].

After alluding to the benevolence and generosity displayed by the Founder of Christianity, he pro-

But what was at this moment the general feeling in the minds of the inhabitants as to the conduct of the city ministers? Was it not something like this—and it was with sincere and deep regret that he (Bailie Stott) was with sincere and deep regret that he (Baille Stott) stated it—"These men do not seem to care much for the flock—they appear to care only for the fleece?" [Mr. Clark: "No, no."] With perhaps two noble exceptions, they were seldom or never to be found by the bedside of the afflicted and the dying. The inhabitants never got a visit from them for their good, and the only way by which the great body of the public knew that these men were in existence was by their regular calls for their unwrought-for stipends. wrought-for stipends.

Mr. CLARK rose to order. He could not sit and hear such charges against the clergy in their ab-

Bailie Stort said he was stating what had been his own experience. His place of business was in the parish of one of the ministers who formed the exception to which he referred; and he rejoiced that that gentleman was an exception to the general

Mr. R. RITCHIE would put it to Bailie Stott's good sense if it was not invidious to pick out one individual and select him in preference to the others.

Bailie Melville said he did not belong to the

communion of the gentleman to whom allusion had been made; but he must say that he would consider it very hard if any person were to allude to his clergyman, and say that he was more likely to look after the fleece than the flock. He did not think that such anguage was at all calculated to forward the object which Bailie Stott had in view.

Bailie Storr maintained that he was perfectly entitled to speak as he had done; and he begged to ask Bailie Melville if he was prepared to affirm that what he (Bailie Stott) had said was not true? he to be obliged, therefore, to square his experience to suit Bailie Melville? Certainly not.

Bailie Melville knew no body of professing Christians the conduct of whose ministers entitled him to say that they preferred the fleece more than the flock.

The LORD PROVOST said, whatever a gentleman's private opinion might be, there were certain feelings of respect which might prevent him from giving ex-

ression to them in public.

Bailie Stort said they might bottle him up as they pleased from giving utterance to his opinions, but it was impossible for them to blot out this fact— that the Established clergy of Edinburgh had forced matters to the last degree in order to get the money. What was the effect of all this? The effect was that religion suffered. The minds of Dissenters and Free Churchmen were fretted and incensed against the clergy, and, to some extent, against those who were the adherents of the Established Kirk; and worse, far worse than this, the hearts of unconverted men, in hundreds and in thousands, were flinted against religion altogether. If the city clergy would look at the matter in this light, he was persuaded they would act differently from what they had hitherto done, and would be ready to say with the apostle, "I have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel; yea, yourselves know that these hands have ministered unto my necessities, and to them

that are with me, knowing that it is more blessed to give than to receive." Referring to the tax as being unnecessary, he said that the exact number of sitters in the city churches was but 5,009, including the whole of the hospital children. He also entered into

whole of the hospital children. He also entered into a statistical statement, showing that while the total revenue of the fifteen churches was but £3,635 3s. 9d., the expenses, including ministers' stipends, amounted to £19,797 10s.; so that there was a total annual loss to the city, exclusive at losses by goods sold and summoness, of £16,162 is. 3d.

He proposed to deal with them thus,—to sell ten of the city churches, at say £5,000 ctm, and to invest the proceeds (£30,000) in good stock, beating interest at five per cent., which would yield £1,500, and thus at once meet the claim of the city creditors. Let it not be supposed that there could be any difficulty in getting the churches sold. He had already been applied to on the subject, and could sell a couple of them that day if they were in the market [great laughter]. In conclusion, he asked, Was it not most desirable that some such arrangement should be made? Respect for the ministers simply as educated men demanded it—the peace of the city demanded it—the late lamentable scenes in Hanner. as educated men demanded it—the peace of the city demanded it—the late lamentable scenes in Hanover-street demanded it—justice to the whole community demanded it—and, above all, the cause of God demanded

Convenor Copland, in seconding the adoption of the resolutions, asked:

Was it a likely way to propagate religion by employing spies to prowl about to ascertain where they could arrest spies to prowl about to ascertain where they could arrest a bank account here, and a house rent there—to terrify people by threats of legal processes, and to resort to poindings, roupings, and imprisonments? Was this the way to commend religion, by devouring widows' houses, and carrying off the goods of the infidel? Were the "unexcavated heathen" likely to lend a more attentive ear to the gospel message after they had been ruined by the devastating processes of the Annuity-tax collector on behalf of the city clergy? The injury which such transactions as these did to religion was incalculable, and for the sake of the gospel of peace, every Christian should strive to bring them to an end.

Treasurer Dick made a proposition for gradually commuting and redeeming the tax.

Dr. Renton said, this tax had ever been a vexatious bone of contention, denounced equally by saint and sinner. But obnoxious as at all times this impost had been, they would be blind indeed to the signs of the times who did not perceive that the present agitation was not only much more general, but the denunciations against it more loud and deep, than had hitherto been the case. They must be convinced that the state of the public mind against the tax had assumed a most formidable aspect, and that the time had come when a law ceasing to be respected required to be amended or repealed, and respected required to be amended or repealed, and not enforced by the sabre, the bayonet, the truncheon, and the hammer [hear]. These are not the instruments that ought to be used for extending the cause of religion. He conceived that it was an insult to the town to call out the military on the late occasion in Hanover-street [hear]: He moved an amendment referring the matter to the Lord Provert's committee. Provost's committee.

Several speakers followed who supported the motion of Treasurer Dick.

Mr. WEMYSS said that the voluntary principle had merely, in reference to church accommodation, supplied religious provision to the population of Edinburgh and Leith more than five times what the Establishment had done, and that without reference to the number of communicants who attend their respective places of worship, which would show an infinitely greater proportion in favour of Dissenters. Nothing could more practically demonstrate the religious feelings and opinions of the inhabitants respecting the oppressive and vexatious nature of the Annuity-tax, seeing they are so willing to provide and pay for their own religious instruction. The LOBD PROVOST said the members of Council

The Lord Provost said the members of Council appeared to be very much at one. None of them seemed to be favourable to the Annuity-tax, as it at present existed; and all of them appeared to regard it as a public benefit if it could be got rid of. From the experience which he had had of various attempts at adjustment, he must say that he had no great hopes of their succeeding; but he thought there could be no great harm in referring the matter to a committee, who should be empowered to confer with the city clergy. with the city clergy.

After some further discussion, it was agreed to refer all the motions to the Lord Provost's Committee, with a view to some plan being devised which would lead to an adjustment of the tax.

INCARCERATION OF BAILIE STOTT AND ME.

GEORGESON. On Tuesday, says The News, Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson were apprehended and incarcerated at the instance of the city clergy for arrears of Annuitythe instance of the city clergy for arrears of Annutytax. During the afternoon the news spread through
the town like wild-fire, and on inquiry we have
found the following to be a true statement of the
whole proceedings. On Monday the bailie received
intimation from an agent, that unless he either paid
the tax or put the money into his "till" and allowed
the collector of the tax to take it out, that the warant would be put in execution against his personrant would be put in execution against his person. Bailie Stott said he could do neither, but they might poind and sell his goods, either in his own shop or elsewhere, and he pledged himself, in the present excited state of the town, to say nothing about it till all was over. This, however, the agent for the clergy would not accede to, and, after intimating that the warrant would be put in execution, and that he was ashamed of the part he was compelled to play, he left the bailie's shop. On Tuesday Bailie Stott learned that the warrant was in the hands of Mr. M'Culloch, Sheriff-officer.

On the same day there was a meeting of the Lord Provost, magistrates, Solicitor-General, and

Sheriff, for the purpose of considering a proclamation intended to prohibit open-air political meetings. Bailie Stott was present, along with his brother magistrates, but without taking any part in the discussion. The proclamation was agreed to, and when the bailie was requested to sign the document, he pointedly refused, and gave his reasons for so doing; but said that if his lordship and brother magistrates considered that his holding the office of magistrate in any way weakened their hands, either by being divided among themselves, or giving apparent countenance to persons who were violently disposed, he would at once resign his office and give up his chain. The Solicitor-General said, it was impossible not to admire the straightforward, manly conduct of Bailie Stott, and knowing the influence possessed by the bailie, he (the Solicitor-General) would consider it a great calamity, and one which in no way would tend to the peace of the city, but the reverse, if that gentleman retired at present from the magistracy. The Lord Provost and magistrates concurred, except the Sheriff, who sat writing at the table, but uttered not a word. It was intended first to have the proclamation signed by the Provost, magistrates and Sheriff, in the usual form; but from Baillie Stott's refusal to sign at all and, as we have heard, the Sheriff's refusal to sign below the magistrates, as other sheriffs used to do the authorities had to issue their proclamation without signatures altogether. On leaving this meeting the Bailie was informed that he was in custody, but would be allowed till two o'clock to make any arrangements required before going to prison. He went home, told his wife and family, and appeared at the appointed time, when he was conducted to the jail by a few personal friends, the officer who had him in charge (and for whom we understand Baillie Stott is security for the discharge of his functions) walking on the other side of the street. So universal is the odium of the obnoxious tax, that the officer expressed himself heartily ashamed of his task. When they arrived at the jail Mr. Smith looked more than heartily ashamed of his duty; and the very turnkey who opened the door considered "it was a pity, although the Bailie had come in an honourable cause." On Wednesday the Bailie was visited by a number of his fellow-magistrates and councillors, and by many respectable citizens, both ladies and gentlemen. On Thursday, the Bailie and his fellow-prisoner held their first levee; and so great was the attendance that although the governor, Mr. Smith, [whose conduct in the whole matter has been beyond all praise] kindly allowed the prisoners the use of his office for the reception hall, yet it was found too small, and the introductions took place in the large space or court-yard of the jail. Among the visitors on that day, were the Lord Provost, Bailies Tait, Tullis, and Melville, and a large number of the Councillors; ministers of the following denominations—Presbyterians, Free Church, Independent, and Baptists; also a large deputation, from the Baptist Luion of Scalland, and a perfect growth of scalland. tist Union of Scotland, and a perfect crowd of re-spectable citizens of all political and religious opinions. On Friday the Bailte and Mr. Georgeson were entertained to dinner, inside the jail, by a considerable number of their fellow-townsme

Mr. Stott has written a very touching letter to the minister of the Tron Church, for which we regret we have not room.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE ANTI-ANNUITY TAX

LEAGUE. On the evening of the day on which the arrests took place, a large public meeting of this body was held in the United Presbyterian-hall—Professor Dick in the chair. We give a condensed report

from the Glasgow Post :-The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, stated, that since he had last the honour of appearing before them, he had received a summons for arrears of Annuity-tax; and that afternoon his friend Bailie Stott had been imprisoned in the Calton gaol, in consequence of his refusal to pay this obnoxious and unjust impost [hisses, and cries of "Shame"]. He then read a letter from Bailie Stott, who said:—

Here I am in gaol, at their instance, and that not for any infringement of the law of God, but because I decline to give the clergy £10 or £12 for acting as "drones" in the gospel hive, and hence obstructing the onward movement of the cause of Jesus in the world. Well, they have done their worst; and now when they have separated me from my beloved wife and children, I desire, as in the sight of God, to forgive them; and while I remain here as their prisoner, I shall not cease to pray that they may be speedily led to see the true position in which they now stand, and that they may be led to adopt a course more in accordance with honesty, and the spirit of Him whom they call Master and Lord. . . . I have long been of opinion that civil establishments of religion are opposed to the Word of God, as revealed in his Word; and hence I never have given any countenance to the State Kirk; and no doubt you will believe me that this day's proceedings have not altered my views. altered my views.

Mr. Georgeson, a sufferer in the same cause, cordially concurs in all I have said, or can say, in opposition to the tax; and he and I are as comfortable as can be expected. We are to have worship in our prison parlour at halfpast eight o'clock

After the reading and adoption of the Report of

Rev. Mr. MARSHALL, of Coupar Angus, moved :-That this meeting are of opinion, that every citizen is bound to render a prompt obedience to the civil magistrate in enforce-ing laws relating to civil matters; that the civil magistrate has no right to enact laws relating to religious matters, and that it is not the duty of Christians to yield obedience to such laws when they may consider such obedience sinful.

The Rev. Mr. BROWN, of Dalkeith, seconded the motion. He said, that he did not know anything whatever about the merits of the Sheriff of Edinburgh; but this he did know, that the Voluntaries soldier to aid it in the work of spoliation. They of this city were somewhat indebted to him for have now been taught that it can incarcerate the

reading them the plain lesson which he had done the other day, as to the kind of instrumentality which the civil magistrates used to secure the stipends of the Established clergy [hear and applause]. What were the infantry and the cavalry called out for at the late sale of Mr. Sword's furniture in Hanover-street? Was it for show? Certainly not. They had slaughter weapons in their hands, and they would undoubtedly have used them if there had been occasion for it.

Mr. Cowan, M. P., moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting condemned the Annuity-tax, because it marred the prosperity of the city, by adding so largely to its taxation; because it was partial in its operation, as a large number of the wealthiest portion of the citizens were exempted from it; because it was unnecessary, as all the clergymen actually required for the city churches at present connected with the Established Church could be amply supported from other sources; be-cause the power of levying the greater portion of it was obtained by a fraud both upon Parliament and the inhabitants of the city; and because it was injurious to the cause of religion, as it brought the city clergy, as tax-gatherers, into odious collision with the inhabitants, by spoiling them of their goods, incarcerating their persons, and outraging their consciences. He reckoned it to be his duty to take his place on that platform, although he might not agree in every sentiment that had been expressed by the gentleman who had preceded him. He pledged himself to persovere to the utmost of his power. himself to persevere to the utmost of his power both here and in another place, to effect, as speedily as possible, that consummation so earnestly desired by all who wished for the abolition of this most injurious and invidious impost. Since he had been sent to Parliament as their representative, he had not been inattentive to this great grievance. There were certain bills introduced this session for municipal and police purposes; and among the first questions which he put to those who promoted these bills was, "Is there to be no provision for effecting an abolition of this tax?" He was told, however, in reply, by various public individuals, connected with the city, that it was utterly in vain to expect that Parliament would ever look to this question, or give the community any hope of being relieved from this intolerable burden; and that to press it would be the cer-tain loss of the bills to which he referred. He had also to mention, that about three months ago, a question came before the House of Commons about what was called ministers' money in Ireland. He did not very well know what this meant; but having inquired about it of the Irish members he ascertained that it was an impost similar to the Annuity-tax, which was levied in eight cities in Ireland, and which was felt to be a great grievance. He resolved, on learning this, to say a few words in the House of Commons on the operation of the Annuity-tax in Edinburgh; but, before doing so he consulted with his friend Mr. Joseph Hume, the representative for Montrose, where the same grievance existed, and he (Mr. Hume) said, "You must say nothing about it, because these gentlemen over the way, if they think that there is gentlemen over the way, if they think that there is another claim to be made, will be sure to turn their face against it. But rest assured," said Mr. Hume, in conclusion, "that if the Irish members succeed in getting what they want, the abolition of the Annuity-tax in Edinburgh and Montrose will be sure to follow." He (Mr. Cowan) had no doubt whatever that Mr. Hume was prepared, on an early day next session, to introduce a bill on the subject [loud applause]. This showed the necessity for being actively and vigorously united in the movement now tively and vigorously united in the movement now going on to accomplish the removal of this tax. He (Mr. Cowan) regarded the Annuity-tax as a plague spot on the community—as a moral deformity, which rankled in the public mind, and ought to be got rid of. Were he a member of the Established Church he would certainly think very ill of it, if such a small sum could not be raised from other sources. He concluded by paying a high eulogium to Bailie Stott, and by designating the imprisonment of that gentleman as an unseemly wound on the feelings of the community.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Stowe, in a strong

speech, censuring the conduct of all the authorities, from the Lord Advocate downwards, and also censuring the Whigs, seconded by the Rev. Mr. ROBERTson (Independent), proposed a resolution expressing sympathy with Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson in their unjust imprisonment.

The meeting broke up about eleven o'clock.

Another public meeting was announced to take

place on Monday night.

The Scottish Press has the following remarks :-"The late Rev. Mr. Robinson of Cambridge, in a sermon full of the most cutting sarcasm against the gownsmen of the University, who were in the habit of disturbing his congregation during the hour of service, remarked that a dissenting minister in Cambridge had one great advantage—he never was under the necessity of bringing forward arguments in favour of dissent from the Established Church. The same advantage has been enjoyed for some time, and is likely to be enjoyed for some time longer, by the dissenting ministers of Edinburgh. There is no necessity laid on them to expose the evils of the Established Church and to vindicate dissent from it. The ministers of the Establishment are doing the work for them, and they are doing it with a perseverance and energy that can scarcely be sufficiently admired. The young dissenters, if we may judge from the conduct of their instructors, are making very rapid progress. They have been taught that the church can spoil a man of his property, and that if necessary it can get the sword and musket of the

person, as well as rob the property. That was yesterday's lesson. Yes, the church, with impious show of law, has recently stolen the goods of two respectable citizens, and now she has cast the other two into prison. For the crime of refusing to violate their consciences in the payment of a tax, which is levied for the support of men from whose labours they derive no advantage, and of a system which they believe opposed to the law of Christ, two respectable citizens of Edinburgh—one of them a respectable citizens of Eulinous in a gaol. They magistrate—have been immured in a gaol. They have refused to fall down and worship the image, have refused to fall down and worship the image, and the dungeon has been their reward. The Edinburgh clergy of the Established Church, blind to the signs of the times, and ignorant of the state of public sentiment, are obviously determined to drive matters to extremity. They know not the result to which conduct so infatuated will speedily conduct. It is proof of the madness which betokens destruction. The common sense and the religious feelings of the community, cannot long be outraged feelings of the community, cannot long be outraged with impunity by men who, professing to serve Him who saith, "I hate robbery for burnt offering," and "Thou shalt not steal," live daily on that to which they have no moral right; who seek to extend and maintain Christianity by means repugnant to its spirit, and opposed to the injunctions of its great Author. He that feedeth the flock ought to take of the milk of that flock, says the apostle, ay, and of other flocks too, say the Established Clergy; "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." "Our weapons are not carnal," saith the apostle. Our weapons, say the Established clergy, are acts of parliament, sheriffs' warrants, soldiers' bayonets, auctioneers' hammers, and felons' cells.

"We trust that the newly formed Anti-Annuity-Tax League will receive from the inhabitants the support which it so well deserves, and that determined measures will be taken to get rid of the hateful and

unchristian impost."

WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Assembly of this body is now holding its sittings in Lever-street Chapel, Manchester. The Connexional Committee met on Thursday, the 20th of July ult., for arranging the stations, and for other preparatory business.

The Assembly was opened on Wednesday the

The Assembly was opened on Wednesday, the 26th, at nine o'clock.

The Rev. Henry Breeden was chosen President, and the Rev. Robert Eckett, Secretary, both by large majorities; and thanks were tendered to the retiring President and Secretary, the Rev. R. Eckett and the Rev. John Peters.

The sittings are from 9 o'clock to 124, and from 21 to 54, and are open to members of the denomination, as spectators, on showing their Society's tickets.

Representatives are present from nearly all the circuits in the Connexion, including Cornwall, Wales, Scotland, Hull, Carlisle, Lynn, Birmingham, London, Leeds, York, &c. &c. &c.

The proceedings of the Assembly are marked by a large amount of good temper and cordiality, the decisions arrived at being, in general, those of unanimity, or nem. con.

Committees on Finance, &c., have been appointed,

and are sitting at intervals.

The reports from the circuits are, in many instances, highly encouraging, and an increase in the aggregate number of members in the Connexion, amounting to upwards of 700 in Great Britain, has been announced.

Communications from the circuits have been read and considered.

The stations of the preachers were read a first time on Saturday morning, but are still open to revision

and change. Services are held in Lever-street Chapel, daily, at Services are held in Lever-street Chapel, daily, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and at 7 in the evening. Ministers from various parts of the kingdom, who are in attendance on the Assembly, occupied the pulpits of the four Manchester circuits on Sanday last; and on the previous Sunday, such of them as were in attendance on the Preparatory Committee officiated in most of the places of worship in these circuits.

A lovefeast was held in Lever-street Chapel on Sunday afternoon, and was attended by a large number, some of the parties having come from distant and neighbouring towns, as Clitheroe, Sandbach, Heywood, Rochdale, &c. &c.

The services have been well attended, much in-

terest has been manifested, and delight and profit experienced.

On Monday evening the Rev. Ira Miller, who has completed his term of probation and passed satisfactorily the customary examinations, was publicly received into full connexion as an itinerant preacher. The usual questions were proposed by the President. The Rev. J. Molineux moved, and John Kipling, Esq., seconded the proposition, that brother Ira Miller be now received into full connexion as an itinerant preacher of the Wesleyan Methodist Association. This proposition was put by the president, and adopted by the unanimous vote of the representatives composing the Annual Assembly.

The ex-president's address followed, founded on

15, and was one of the rev. gentleman's happiest efforts. It was listened to with breathless attention by a very large audience for upwards of an hour. The service throughout was highly instructive and impressive, and yielded the greatest satisfaction. The ex-president has been requested by the accomplete satisfaction and the second services and the second services and the second services are serviced as the service services are serviced as the serviced by the assembly to publish his excellent address.

On Tuesday evening the members of the Annual Assembly celebrated the Lord's supper together, in

which they were joined by a large concourse of communicants. The service was presided over by the president, who was supported by the other officers and ex-officers of the Connexion. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Molineux of Leeds, the Rev. W. Patterson of Liverpool, the Rev. D. Rutherford of Birmingham, and the Rev. John Peters of Manchester. The attendance on both evenings (Monday and Tuesday) was unusually numerous.

The business of the Assembly is not expected to terminate until about the end of the present week.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES .- CHURCH RATES .things are happening, even in this hitherto highchurch town. Some persons have become brave enough to oppose the encroachments and legal rob-beries of the Establishment. A vestry meeting was held on Thursday, the 27th of July, when an attempt was made by the churchwardens to levy an increased church-rate of sixpence in the pound (the amount heretofore having been fourpence), in order to raise funds for the erection of a new gallery in the parish church. This was opposed by the Rev. W. Collings (Baptist minister) and some others, who think they do quite enough in building galleries, &c., for their own charels, without having to pay for those their own chapels, without having to pay for those of other people. The result was, that the rate, instead of being increased, was reduced from 4d. to 3d., and this, too, only by a sort of leave, the amendment for a 3d. rate being negatived by the churchparty, and the original motion for a 4d. one by those opposed to church-rates. An attempt was then made to abolish the office of beadle, on the ground that the expense of £14 for his hat and coat was rather too much to pay merely to swell the importance and dignity of the Church. This was unsuccessful, as the church-party expressed their fear that peace could not be kept in the church without the assistance of an officer of some kind; but the allowance for his decorations and trappings was reduced ance for his decorations and trappings was reduced from £14 to £6 5s. once in three years. The conversation and discussion produced by this meeting is doing much good for the voluntary principle. Many Churchmen say now, "I think all should support their own form of belief and build their own galleries." This is a great advance, inasmuch as for years there has been but one opponent of churchrates at the vestry meetings. Alas! poor Mother Church, thy days are numbered!—From a Correspondent

SEIEURE FOR CHURCH-RATES .- The "huge cormorant is still preying on the weak and defenceless, morant is still preying on the weak and defenceless," says the correspondent who furnishes the following statement of the doings of the clergymen and church-wardens of Winwick, Wargrave Moss, and Newton, Lancashire. The house of the Rev. R. Massie, of Newton-le-Willows, was entered last week by the police, from which six chairs and a table were forcibly taken, value £2, for which the clerical and laical officers of the Church of that parish have furnished. the following document as an equivalent :- "Churchrate, 1s. 3d. Costs—Information, 1s.; summons, 1s. 6d.; service, 2s.; witness, 1s.; order and copy, 4s.; service of ditto, 2s.; warrant, 4s.; execution, 4s.; total, £1 0s. 9d."

THE REGIUM DONUM .- The discussion on this subject is, we understand, likely to take place within a few days, on the miscellaneous estimates being brought forward. Mr. Lushington, M.P., it will be recollected, has agreed to divide the House on the question, and the committee of the Anti-state-church Association have, we believe, forwarded communica-tions on the subject to several members of Parliament. It will, therefore, be desirable that any petitions which have not yet been presented should be forwarded immediately.

A NICE QUESTION OF CONSCIENCE.—At Bishop's

Stortford, lately, a married woman died in child-Stortford, lately, a married woman died in child-birth, and the infant did not survive many hours. The blighted bud of humanity was placed in the coffin with the poor mother; and in the midst of the burial-service it came to the knowledge of the offi-ciating priest that there were two bodies. "Was the child baptized?" he inquired. The reply was in the negative. "Then I cannot proceed until it is removed!" So the body of the babe was parted from that of the mother; the clergyman closed his task; and the bodies, re-united, were buried! Is it a Christian or a Pagan land we live in, that such gross

Conversion of a Clergyman to the Baptist Sect.—The public baptism, by immersion, on Sunday week, of the Rev. C. B. Proby, Rector of St. Peter's, Winchester, caused some excitement in that city. In the evening Mr. Proby preached a sermon at his own church, in spite of the remonstrance of the churchwardens, when he announced the fact of his baptism, and stated his views on the subject.

UNIFORMITY IN THE CHURCH.—The Bishop of Exeter, in his recent charge, stated that he had received a book written by a clergyman, containing this "remarkable fact." "There was an annual clerical meeting held at the Rev. Daniel Wilson's, at Islington, on the 5th of January, 1842. Arch-deacon Hoare was in the chair, and there were nearly one hundred clergymen present. The sub-ject for discussion being the 'Baptismal Service,' and the doctrine of regeneration as connected with that rite, several speakers stated their opinions. The four clergymen who spoke had each received some weeks' notice of the meeting; and their declarations, therefore, were well digested statements prepared for the occasion. Yet the result was that, on that appointed day, they all differed as to the mode in which they were to reconcile their own notions to the doctrines of the Church." Now, we know, said his lordship, that truth is one and uniform; while error is multifarious, and will always be found to differ in different portions.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The adjourned meeting of the Conference, convened to consider the state of Sunday Schools in London, was held on Wednesday week, Mr. WATSON

After the opening speech of the chairman, Mr. After the opening speech of the chairman, Mr. Althans addressed the Conference. He said, they must appeal urgently and constantly to the voluntary principle for both qualified agency and adequate funds. They wanted not only a stronger faith, but also a thorough organization among all Christians, from the minister of the gospel down to the newly-admitted and youthful member, for the purpose of doing the work of the Church efficiently. He recommended that as the auxiliaries and the Sunday School Union already possess an organization well School Union already possess an organization well adapted for comprehensive action, that their claims should be judiciously and vigorously urged upon ministers and members, in order that they might have a more commanding influence.

Mr. D. PRATT thought that in comparing London with the provinces, they should recollect that in the former there were multitudes of the children of the upper and middle classes, as well as Roman Catholics, lews, and foreigners, whom they could not get at beside that many children attended Ragged Schools. If they obtained statistics, not of the number of scholars, but of ignorance, the result would be in favour of London. He thought we had about one

ten of the accessible population.

Mr. CHARLES REED held it to be the duty of church members to canvass populous districts for scholars, and to visit absentees, so that the teachers might not be taken from their labours. He also urged the formation of infant classes, and that the instruction given should be exclusively religious.

Mr. Colville said, that of all the ministers he had had the pleasure of listening to, he never yet heard one urge upon the churches their duty to the

A number of other practical speeches were also delivered, and it was at length resolved to convene similar meetings in the auxiliaries.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL, KIMBOLTON. — The united festival of the various schools in Kimbolton—except the Episcopal—was held on Wednesday, July 26, at High Farm, the residence of Mr. John Peck The children met in the town at 1 o'clock, and walked in procession, with appropriate banners, to the place of meeting. Two spacious marquees, lent by Potts Brown, Esq., of Houghton, were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, were filled with the friends and teachers. After tea the children were examined, and the meeting was addressed by several neighbouring ministers of various denominations. A friendly feeling prevails here amongst all classes of Christians; still we cannot get free from the intolerance that ever associates itself with the Established Church. The vicar's lady did her best, by persuasion and threats, to prevent any manifestaso far failed—a large number being present, who joined in the festivities of the day. Perhaps nothing is more calculated to remove the bitterness of party feeling than cordial co-operation on such occasions. It is a kind of "evangelical elliance" that is some thing more than a name. - From a Correspondent.

COLONIAL MISSICNARY SOCIETY.-FARRINGDON The Rev. J. M. Strongman has just resigned his pastorate in this place. He is going forth, at the earnest solicitation, and under the direct auspices, of the Colonial Missionary Society, to take charge of the Congregational church at Hindmarsh, near Adelaids. South Australia. laide, South Australia.

NEW INFANT AND SABBATH-SCHOOLS, CHURCH-STREET, MILE-END NEW-Town.—This large and commodious school-house, erected mainly through the untiring exertions of the Rev. W. Tyler, was opened by public meeting, on the 1st August. numerous and respectable audience assembled, under the presidency of Sir William Clay, Bart., M.P. The report presented by the committee gave a sad picture of the intellectual and religious state of the inhabitants of this portion of the metropolis. It stated that, in a recent canvass of 320 houses, containing 843 families, it was found that, of 1,327 children, only 145 could read, and no more than 166 attended any school. The Treasurer's statement was highly gratifying to the friends of the voluntary principle. The building, with fittings, cost £550; and towards this sum £500 have been already constituted by the supporture of people described. tributed by the supporters of popular education. During the evening several subscriptions were handed to the Treasurer, which, with a donation of £5 5s. from the worthy Chairman, will help to liquidate the balance. Able and effective addresses, on the great question of the day, were delivered by the Revs. Dr. Hewlett, George Smith, R. Saunders, and J. Hall; and by Messrs. Scoble, Althans, Baugh, and Smither.

BAPTISM BY IMMERSION .- On Sunday morning, July 30th, this ordinance was attended to at Bluns don, near Swindon, in the presence of about 1,000 people. Mr. Moss, from Cheltenham, after a solemn address, baptized nine persons in a pool of water; and in the afternoon the baptized were received into fellowship with the Particular Baptist Church in the above village, with an affecting address from the minister to each of them.—Wills Independent.

New Swindon .- The foundation stone of the new chapel was laid on Wednesday, August 2nd, by S. Salter, Esq., of Trowbridge, and the address de-livered by the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Hackney. The

and is to seat a large congregation. We understand that S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., is a handsome contributor to the erection.—The Wesleyans have just erected a chapel here, which is well filled; and the Primitive Methodists have one in course of erection.

LECHLADE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The Independents in this town are erecting a new chapel in the Gothic style of architecture, which is to accommodate between 300 and 400 persons. It is expected to be opened in September.

NOTTINGHAM.—TESTIMONIAL TO REV. J. EDWARDS. —On Thursday evening, July 20th, a tea-party, consisting of the Sunday-school teachers, and several of the congregation of George-street chapel, Notting-ham, took place at the school-rooms in Lentonnam, took place at the school-rooms in Lenton-street, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of esteem to their respected friend and minister, the Rev. J. Edwards. The judiciously-selected token for this purpose consisted of a handsomely-bound Bible, with silver clasps, containing on the covers the following inscriptions:—On one side, "The Rev. James Edwards, Pastor of the Baptist Church George-street Nottingham with affectionate regard George-street, Nottingham, with affectionate regard, from the Teachers of the Sabbath-school in connexion with that place of worship. July 20, 1848." On the other side, "Eternal light! bright candle of the Lord! thou art the only compass by which man can navigate the sea of life, and gain the coast of bliss;" and on the clasp the following: "Rev. James Edwards, 1848." After tea, John Heard, Esq., mayor, with his usual urbanity, consented to occupy the chair, and, in a kind and appropriate speech, presented, amidst the sincere congratulations of all assembled, the testimonial to the rev. gentleman, who, in a feeling and judicious strain, acknow-ledged the gift. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. W. P. Scott, Messrs. J. Lamb, Goodson, Hollowell, James, W. C. Lock, and Frisby. Whilst this meeting was being held, the ladies of the con-gregation gratified themselves by sending to the gregation gratified themselves by sending to the residence of their esteemed minister a very handsome china tea-service complete, with urn and pspier maché tray, for the acceptance of Mrs. Edwards.

NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE. - NEW-COURT BAPTIST CHAPEL.—In reply to a second deputation who waited on him to solicit the withdrawment of his resignation, the Rev. Henry Christopherson has forwarded a letter to the church, in which he adheres to his resolution of retiring, and further announces that his views on the subject of baptism have recently undergone so great a change that it is impossible for him either to retain or to accept the pastorate of a Baptist church.

HORTON COLLEGE.—The annual meeting was held August 2nd at Zion Chapel. The Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool, was expected to preach, but did not arrive. The report stated that twenty-five students had been educated during the year, ten of whom had left to occupy different stations—one of them, Mr. Chown, at the unanimous request of the church in Zion chapel, Bradford, to become the minister of that place. The funds had, like all other institutions, selt the effects of the present commercial distress, but it was hoped that vigorous efforts might, before the accounts are closed, place the society out of debt. The annual sermon in aid of the College was preached on Sunday last at West-gate chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Godwin.

LYNN ANNIVERSARY.—Services to celebrate the opening of the Baptist Chapel, West Lynn, were held in that place of worship on Sunday week; and a tea meeting, which was well attended, took place on the following evening.

Wisbech.-On Tuesday week, services were held in the Baptist chapel, Ely-place, occasioned by the return of the Rev. Henry Wilkinson (a missionary) to his station at Berhampore. The services commenced at half-past ten a.m., when the Rev. A. Sutton, from India, gave an introductory address, and the Rev. J. Jones, of March, proposed several questions to the missionary on the objects of his return to India. Prayer was then offered up by his brother, the Rev. George Wilkinson, just returned from Kingston, Jamaica; after which an eloquent and deeply impressive sermon was presched by the and deeply impressive sermon was preached by the returning missionary, followed by an address by the Rev. J. G. Pike, of Derby. Another meeting was held in the evening. Collections in aid of the Baptist Missions to India and China were made after each service. It is somewhat singular, that Mr. Wilkinson's farewell sermon on his first starting for India was preached on the first of August, exactly ten years ago.

DARWEN.-FAREWELL SERMON .- On Sunday afternoon last, the Rev. S. T. Porter preached his farewell sermon, which was eloquent and impressive. The chapel was crowded to excess. Mr. Porter has been minister of Ebenezer Chapel eleven years, and his removal is exceedingly regretted by many

FOLKSTONE, JULY 24.—The friends of the Baptist Church took tea together, in the school-rooms adjoining the chapel, and afterwards he d a public meeting, to present a farewell token of esteem to the Rev. D. Parkins, their late pastor. The Rev. J. Clarke, of Uphill, took the chair, and opened the meeting by an appropriate address. Th's Rev. T. Scott, of Brabourne, prayed, and the Rev. T. Clarke, of Ashford, addressed the meeting on the nature, importance, and advantage of union, based on a personal interest in Christian principles, and the hope it inspired of meeting in a world of perfect bliss and union with all the redeemed in Christ, where the pain of separation would never be experienced. He then read testimonials as to the Christian character of the Rev. D. Parkins, and of the undiminished esteem of his brethren in the ministry towards him. As this document had neither building is to be in the Norman style of architecture, | been solicited by the minister nor the church, the effect of its reading was very pleasing. The Rev. Mr. Blessly, of Folkstone, spoke on the advantage of ministers being distinguished by the absence of evils as well as the possession of positive excellences. The Rev. J. Clarke then presented to Mr. Parkins an elegant purse, with £40, as a token of the high esteem of the church and friends. Mr. Parkins feelingly replied. The meeting was full to overflowing.—From a Correspondent.

WATERPOON Mr. Firstpacket Bushes of Standard.

WATERFORD .- Mr. Fitzherbert Bugby, of Stepney College, has accepted the affectionate and unanimous invitation of the Baptist Church, Stephen-street, Waterford, and commenced his pastoral labours on

the second Lord's day in July. LEAMINGTON.—A public tea-meeting, in connexion with the Congregational Church assembling in the Music hall in this town, was held at the Temperance-Music-hall in this town, was held at the Temperance-hall, Clemens-street, on Tuesday week, when upwards of 200 persons sat down to tea. After tea the chair was taken by the Rev. Henry Batchelorr, minister of the congregation, who stated that the chief object of the meeting was to raise a fund for the erection of a new Congregational Church in Leamington. The Rev. J. W. Percy, of Warwick; Rev. J. Caston, of Stratford-on-Avon; Mr. J. B. Kay, lste of the London University; Mr. Gurney, of the London City Mission; Rev. J. Nash, of Warwick; Mr. Publick; and Mr. Taylor, of Coventry, severally addressed the meeting, which was a very delightful one; and the greatest astonishment pervaded the minds of all, at the success with which the Great Head of the Church had been pleased to the Great Head of the Church had been pleased to crown the efforts of a people whose distinct exist-ence dates only six months.—Abridged from the Warwick Advertiser.

MR. CALEDPRYN WILLIAMS, of Carnarvon, having accepted the invitation to a pastorate in the metropolis, a numerous meeting was held in Pendref chapel, on Wednesday last, when he was presented with a purse containing nearly £60, subscribed by the churches of the denomination to which he because the subscribed by the churches of the denomination to which he be-longed, and by the public, with an addition on the part of the Pendref congregation of a handsomely-bound copy of "Cobbin's Condensed Commentary." The speeches delivered bore the highest testimony to the value of Mr. Williams's labours, both as an author and a pastor, and expressed the highest ad-miration of his character and great regret at his de-parture. In his reply he entered at length into parture. In his reply he entered at length into various matters relating to nonconformity in Carnarvon, and his own labours in connexion with them, and expressed his deep sense of the kindness which had always been shown to him.

RECOGNITION SERVICES .- On Monday, public religious services were held at the Baptist chapel, Ship-ley, to recognise the Rev. H. Johnston as pastor of the church. Mr. Johnston has been for some years a minister among the Presbyterians; but was lately baptized by his brother at Beverley. The Rev. R. Johnston, of Beverley, delivered the introductory discourse, and the Rev. Dr. Godwin addressed the minister. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Dowson gave an address to the people. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Macpherson, Brewer, Mitchell, Howieson, Stalker, and Burton.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE. - WAKEFIELD .- On Wednesday a meeting was held in Zion Chapel school-room, to take into consideration the best school-room, to take into consideration the best means of liquidating the debt of £1,600, which still remained on the edifice. After tea, Mr. Councillor Walker took the chair, and briefly stated the objects of the meeting. Mr. Alderman Shaw, of Porto Bello, offered the noble sum of £500, if the entire debt could be cleared off, and Dr. Crowther promised £150. Mr. Councillor Exley promised £100. Mr. J. J. Horner, after some appropriate suggestions, announced the liberal subscription of £100; Mr. T. Oates promised £20; Mr. J. Whalley, of Leeds, £20; and some smaller sums were given. A committee was formed to effect the entire removal of the debt, and in a few days we have no doubt that the debt, and in a few days we have no doubt that the whole amount will be promised. At the close of the meeting the subscriptions amounted to £950.

CAUTION .- The Rev. John Adey, in a letter to the Patriot, cautions the public against a man of the name of Delaney. It appears that three years ago he was committed to the tread-mill at Sandwich gaol, for obtaining money from a lady at Ramsgate; and is now at his old vocation again, representing himself as a collector for some chapel or building in or near Wellclose Square.

RAGGED SCHOOLS .- On Monday night a meeting was held in the New School-room, West-street, Victoria-street, Lord Ashley in the chair. The meeting was numerous, and was addressed by the Rev. T. Binney, Under-sheriff Wire, and Mr. Deputy Hicks.

THE BULLIONISTS.—A heavy blow and sore discouragement have at length overtaken the bullionists. The frontless impudence of Sir Robert Peel has met with a grave rebuke; the flippant smile that played over the lips of Sir Charles Wood has departed; Mr. Jones Loyd groans in the spirit. The House of Lords has condemned the blunderings of these pseudo-economists, who are only to be compared to those who in former times displayed false lights on a rocky shore to lure vessels to destruction that they might plunder the wreck. The bill of 1844, dissected with care and skill, is proved to be a rank imposition, having in practice falsified all its promises. Contrasted with the meagre report of the Commons, that of the Lords is full, searching, argumentative, and worthy to be called a State Paper.-

THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

By the charter of the University of London, a senate was constituted, consisting, besides a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, of thirty-six Fellows, with right of further appointment by the Crown. The object was declared to be, "for the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of [her Majesty's] faithful subjects, without any distinction whatever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of educa-

The Fellows originally selected (by Mr. Spring Rice, it is understood) were, with three exceptions, professedly, at least, of the Established Church. The exceptions were Dr. Hodgkin, of the Society of Friends, and Dr. Arnott and Mr. Kirwan, Catholics. There are now six vacancies, which it is understood Government contemplates filling up. The names of Macaulay and Wyse are mentioned. Now, have not the Dissenters some claim to be considered? Not only was the University founded for them, in common with others who disagreed with the Establishment, but they have been the main supporters

Exclusive of the medical schools, there are now twenty-eight colleges connected with the University. Two only of these (King's and Queen's, Birmingham) are of the Established Church; one (Manchester) is Unitarian; one (Cheshunt) belongs to the Connexion of the Counters of Huntingdon; one (Carmarthen) of the Countess of Huntingdon; one (Carmarthen) is Presbyterian; two (Sheffield and Taunton) are Wesleyan; nine are Baptist or Independent; eight are Roman Catholic; and one (University College)

Of the degrees which have been conferred in Arts there are B.A.s,—98 University, 47 Catholic Col-leges, 42 Baptists and Independents, 18 Unitarians, 3 Cheshunt, 1 Presbyterian, 27 Established Church

(King's only).

M.A.s,—7 Spring-hill and Highbury, 1 University (being all of the University College), 2 Jews, 5 Baptists or Independents, 2 Unitarians, 1 Established Church; 1 Doubtful (Bagehot).

So that the Baptists and Independents alone have produced the most (12 out of 19) M.A.s.—the highest honour in arts. The B.A.s conferred upon theological students are thus distributed :-Catholic Colleges.

Baptist and Indep. Colleges. 16 Highbury. 16 Stoneyhurst. Oscott. 10 Stepney 7 Spring-hill. 4 Homerton. Ushaw. Downside.

Carlow 2 Lancashire Independ. Ware. 2 Bristol (Baptist). 2 Prior-park, near Bath 1 Rotherham.

ST. LUKE'S REFORM ASSOCIATION .- On Thursday evening a meeting of the St. Luke's Reform Associa-tion was held at the National School-rooms, Cowperstreet, City-road, for the purpose of receiving a report of the progress of the society, which has been established about three months. Mr. King, churchwarden, in the chair. Mr. Gladding, the Secretary, read the report, which stated that the formation of the society was determined upon by some influential parishioners, who saw the necessity for an expression of public opinion in order to induce the Government to carry out reforms in the representation of the country essential to the well-being of society. Mr. Wakley, M.P., presided at the meeting when the formation of the association was determined upon; shortly after another meeting was held, at which a petition in favour of Mr. Hume's motion was adopted, and signed by 1,682 parishioners. There are now 341 members of the association. £20 ls. had been subscribed, and £10 7s. expended, leaving a balance in hand of £9 l4s. Mr. Norman said that he was at a meeting the previous night where there were deputies from thirty associations, who had united together for a similar purpose. There were five similar institutions in the parish. The speaker then cautioned Free-traders against the attempts of the Protectionists to renew the imposition of the bread-tax in March next; and observed, that nothing could be gained in this country but by moral force.

ELECTION FOR SHERIPPS -On Monday a third ommon hall for the election of sheriffs for London and Middlesex for the ensuing year, was held at the Guildhall, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding. At the first election, Messrs. Mills and Bousfield were selected for the shrievalty. One of the gentle-men had paid the fine of £600 in lieu of serving the office, and against the other a law-suit is pending, in consequence of his declining the post. A second common hall was then convened to appoint two other gentlemen, and again the livery selected parties that had not solicited the honour, viz. Messrs. Chandler and Benson. These gentlemen were unable to act. Mr. Ald. T. Q. Finnis, and were unable to act. Mr. Ald. T. Q. Finnis, and Mr. Jacob Emanuel Goodhart, were proposed. About an equal number of hands were held up for Mr. Ald. Finnis and Mr. T. E. Dicey, but a large majority appeared for Mr. Jacob Goodhart, those present supposing that gentleman to have been a candidate. The town-clerk, perceiving the mistake, explained that the candidate of the name of Goodhart was that the candidate of the name of Goodhart. hart was the son of the gentleman whose name had been called. The sheriffs decided that Mr. Ald. Finnis and Mr. Dicey had been elected. The announcement was received with cries of "No." A poll was demanded and granted on behalf Mr. Ald. Finnis and Mr. J. E. Goodhart, and will remain open for seven days. At the final close of the poll on Monday, Messrs. Finnis and Goodhart were duly elected.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATION OF THE INFANT POOR. To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

My Dear Sir,—I am requested by our Board of Guardians to forward a copy of the subjoined petition to you, and very urgently to entreat you to give it publicity through your valuable pages; also, to give this intolerant and vicious measure your most decided and able opposition. The old act, as recorded in 8th of Victoria, was bad enough, but it was inoperative. The measure now before the House will soon bring out all its virulence, and sting us again into a deep sense of all the evil before the House will soon bring out all its virulence, and sting us again into a deep sense of all the evil character of a State-Church. This master grievance—this monstrous wrong—torments and insults us perpetually.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHARLES HILL RAE,

Guardian of Aston Union.

Birmingham, 31st July, 1848.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PAR-LIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

The humble Petition of the Board of Guardians of the Aston Union, in the County of Warwick, under their Common Seal,

Common Seal,

Sheweth,—That your petitioners have read with care and attention the provisions of an act, passed in the 8th year of the reign of her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, chap. 101, sections 40 to 47, for the constitution of district schools, together with the draft of a bill to render it operative, now before your honourable House, inituled, "A Bill to amend the Law for the Formation of Districts for the Education of Infant Poor;" and this measure has caused deep regret and dissatisfaction to your petitioners, for the following reasons:—

Because it will increase the parochial burdens, already oppressively heavy, at a time when the ratepayers are unable to bear them.

Because the object sought for by this new law is

Because the object sought for by this new law is uncalled for. The children in the workhouse under the control of your petitioners being already better educated than those of the working mechanics and labourers who contribute to their support, and is amply sufficient to enable them to fill creditably their future stations in life.

Because the retention of children in schools to the age of sixteen years engenders idleness, and is found to act prejudicially to their future usefulness as members

age of sixteen years engenders idleness, and is found to act prejudicially to their future usefulness as members of society, and unfits them for successful application to trade, or other beneficial employment.

Because the compulsory separation it will effect between parents and children, and especially between poor widows and their orphans, will render the administration of the Poor-law odious to the feelings of the people. The projected extent, too, of the new districts will prevent visitation and supervision of the children by the guardians of their parish, and proper occasional intercourse of relations and friends, giving the whole an aspect of penal exile.

Because it is another link in the offensive chain of centralization and Government patronage.

Because it will be a rapid stride towards the objectionable system of compulsory national education.

Because the compulsory national education.

Because the compulsory enactment of the 43rd section of the said act declares the "Chaplain of the Established Church empowered to superintend the religious instruction of all the infant poor," which enactment renders nugatory the semblance of religious freedom inserted in the latter part of the same section, which declares that the Commissioners shall not issue regulations to oblige children to attend religious service contrary to the principles of their parents, thereby, in reality, placing all the proyection of the same section, which declares that the proyection of the parents, thereby, in reality, placing all the proyection of the parents, thereby, in reality, placing all the proyection of the parents, thereby, in reality, placing all the proyection of the parents, thereby, and placenters. ciples of their parents, thereby, in reality, placing all the poor children of Catholics, Jews, and Dissenters, under spiritual training of chaplains of the Church of

England.

For these reasons your petitioners consider the projected law to be uselessly expensive, uncalled for, odious to the poor it professes to care for, subversive of the principles of early industrious habits in the children, centralizing and patronage creating, and finally abolishing, at one stroke, the religious liberties of the dependent poor.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the said bill to amend the law for the formation of districts for the education of the infant poor may not pass into a

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

The common seal of the Guardians of the Aston Union, in the county of Warwick, was hereunto affixed, at a meeting of their Board, this 25th day of July, 1848.

Samuel Haycock, Chairman.

PERSECUTION IN HONDURAS. To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Sorry am I to be called upon to address ou on a theme that has already occupied the attention f the public in your numbers for July the 7th and of the public in your numbers for July the 7th and September the 29th, 1847. I refer to the persecutions in British Honduras on account of the conscientious refusal of some of the members of the Baptist Church in Belize to take an oath when forced upon them by the

authorities of that settlement.

The present is a case of aggravated oppression towards a creole woman and her family, which is the rore extraordinary because it is perpetrated in defiance of the unhesitating assurance of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveyed in a letter to Mr. Alexander Henderson, dated Downing-street, August 14, 1847, and signed by B. Hawes, Esq., in which he says, "That her Majesty's Government would strongly disapprove the exaction of any penalties from persons refusing to take oaths from bona fide religious scruples, and without any desire to defeat the ends of justice."

The facts of the present case are simply these:—Mrs. Persle, a woman of colour, and the mother of an idiot boy of fourteen, who is subject to fits, finds her son lying upon his face in a few inches depth of water—quite dead. Upon the inquest, held on the 2nd of June, 1848, she declines, on account of a scruple of conscience, to give her evidence upon oath, and the Coroner (Dr. Rhys), adjourns the inquest for four days, and by way of convincing her judgment sends her to gool in the internum: thus cruelly depriving her of the last sight of

of convincing her judgment sends her to gaol in the interum; thus cruelly depriving her of the last sight of her child. On the 5th the poor woman is re-examined, and is found to be as unwilling as before to violate her convictions, for which she is further sentenced to a fine of three dollars, or to return to prison for three days more. She prefers the latter alternative.

A delicate infant, three months old, compelled to A delicate infant, three months old, compelled to share her confinement, droops on the second day, and, a week after the death of her firstborn, is also consigned to the silent tomb—"Where the wicked cease from troubling." Her husband, Joseph Persle, is forced to leave his employment for an entire week, in order to attend upon his wife and sick child in the prison. And all this for what? For obeying literally the command of Christ—"Swear not at all" (Matt. v. 33).

The Governor, Colonel St. John C. Fancourt, being applied to refuses to interfere, and the victim of intolerance is released (to the honour of the law and its ad-

rance is released (to the honour of the law and its ad-ministrators be it said) only when the term of her

ministrators be it said) only when the term of her sentence has expired.

Whatever we may think of the transaction itself, the conduct of Mrs. Persle is irreproachable, and must call forth the respect and sympathies of every lover of consistency, not to say of truth.

But there is a point of view in which every true Nonconformist can and should make this, and all similar cases, his own, even though he should think it lawful devoutly to imprecate the most awful curse upon his soul. The defenders of judicial swearing all agree in describing it as an act of religious worship. If so, it must be without the legitimate jurisdiction of any civil authority to enforce. If not voluntary, it must cease to be acceptable to God, and it necessarily becomes an irreligious act—a profanation! If the contrary be admitted, either in theory or in practice, where is our consistency as Nonconformists? Upon this ground alone, a simple-minded Christian might take his stand, and refuse to "give to Casar" "that which is God's." But this question rests upon other and even stronger grounds.

grounds.

What shall we say of the other actors in this scene of human misery? We can but pity men who are capable of thus abusing "a little brief authority." We can but pray that repentance may be granted them for such flagrant violation of all that is just, reasonable, and humane; and, were we called upon to choose, we could not but prefer the peaceful conscience of the much-injured woman to the remorse which, sooner or later, must be the portion of the instruments of such unmanly persecution.

These facts have been duly stated to the colonial authorities, and a ready attention to them is anticipated at their hands; at least, so far as to prevent the recurrence of anything so revolting to the spirit of the age.

I am, dear Sir, yours very sincerely.

FREDERICK CROWE.

64, Nicolas-street, Hoxton, July 31st, 1848.

The formulary of an oath, as administered in law, and as explained in law-books and by our judges, implies, if it does not express, a solemn and deliberate renunciation of the help of God upon a given alternative.

APPREHENSION OF CHARTISTS IN EDINBURGH.— The Chartists and Repealers in Edinburgh have been organizing themselves into clubs for the purchase of arms. Already twelve clubs have been formed. On Monday evening a public meeting was held on the Calton-hill, attended by several thousands of Re-Calton-hill, attended by several thousands of Repealers and Chartists, summoned by the secret agency of the clubs in a couple of hours. The speeches were most violent. It was accordingly resolved to apprehend some of the leaders. Mr. Moxey, of the Edinburgh City Police, and Mr. List, of the Edinburgh County Police, attended by a number of sheriffs' officers, proceeded to the houses of the parties, and apprehended six in all, two of whom were discharged, as not sufficiently culpable hom were discharged, as not sufficiently culpable to justify their detention. A third was subsequently to justify their detention. A third was subsequently let out on bail: but the remaining three were lodged in the Calton Gaol. Their names are, Cumming, Rankin, and Walker. The first two were delegates for Edinburgh in the late Chartist Convention. Cumming is a man advanced in life, a bootmaker by trade. Rankin is young, an upholsterer by trade, and a tolerable speaker. Walker is the printer of the North British Express, the only Chartist organ for Scotland. The charge against them is a very general one, having reference to their attending and making violent speeches at several public meetings in Edinburgh, and to their having been members of in Edinburgh, and to their having been members of certain illegal clubs whose object was to overthrow the Government of the country. All the letters and documents found in their houses have been seized; so also have all the books and papers in the North British Express office. Warrants are out for two or three more of the leaders.

CROMWELL AND CLARENDON .-CROMWELL AND CLARENDON.—
Cromwell, when Irish treason raised its head,
Struck but one blow, and laid the monster dead.
Cromwellian blood still flows in Villiers' veins,
Though milder counsel yet his arm restrains;
Victorious still, may England soon erase
The thought of mutual wrongs by acts of grace;
The seeds of everlasting concord sow
By granting justice to a prostrate foe.
Lord Clarendon derives his descent from Oliver
Cromwell through his mother Therese Parker who

Cromwell through his mother Theresa Parker, who was the great-great-granddaughter of Frances Cromwell, the Protector's youngest child. Tracing the line downwards, it may be stated thus:—Frances Cromwell married Sir John Russell, of Chippenham, Camb. Their daughter Elizabeth married Sir Thomas Frankland. Frances Frankland married Thomas Worsley, of Hovingham, and had a daughter Frances, who became the wife of Sir Thomas Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham. Of his lordship's children Theresa married John Parker, afterterwards Lord Boringdon, whose daughter Theresa married George Villiers, of the noble house of Jersey. And their eldest son, George William Frederick, succeeded his late uncle as Earl of Clarendon, and Baron Hyde, of Hindon, in the county of Wilts. His lordship was for some time envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid; and there is probably no man living who has more thoroughly understood and more effectually checked the designs of the late French court on the crown of Spain. We doubt not that the same good judgment will direct him in the responsible post of Vice-Regent of Ireland.—Correspondent of the Wilts Independent,

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Tuesday week, M. Crespel de Latouche ad-dressed to the Cabinet questions of which he had given notice, respecting the suspension of eleven journals on the 25th of June last; especially dwelling on the case of M. de Girardin, the proprietor of La Presse. M. Marie declared that the measures taken against La Presse and the other journals must be maintained until the laws respecting the journals now in progress shall be passed. General Cavaignac plainly intimated, that if the Assembly intervened in the matter he should be compelled to decline the further responsibility of the government. This cut the debate short, and the Assembly passed to the order of the day.

A proclamation of the Prefect of Police on the state of Paris, sets forth some encouraging circumstances; such as the gradual departure of provincial operatives for their homes; a redemption of pledges at the Mont de Piété exceeding in amount the sums lent; and diminished emigration.

Messrs. Pacard, Dufour & Co., who were obliged to close their establishment in consequence of the

Revolution of February, have resumed business, after having satisfied all their engagements.

The late municipal elections have terminated in favour of the moderate Republican candidates.

During a change of the Regiment occupying Ruel barracks, 1,200 mattresses were placed in the court. By some accident they caught fire; and, in spite of all efforts at prevention, the flames spread to the in-firmary, and burned to death five sick soldiers.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

REPORT ON THE LATE INSURRECTION.

On Thursday, M. Bauchart read the report of the ommittee appointed to inquire into the events of May and June. It inculpates certain members of the late Provisional Government; some of whom "from a mistaken notion of the state of the nation," and others " from seditious motives," had produced an extraordinary agitation in the country, "with a view to disorganize it." "Emissaries had been sent to foment sedition in the provinces, and the secret service-money lavishly expended for the same un-constitutional purpose. The general elections had been postponed to the last possible period; and the expedition against Belgium was publicly undertaken at the very moment when M. de Lamartine was preaching against propagandism. M. de Caussidière, the ex-Prefect of Police, had uttered the most atrocious menaces against the Royalists and réactionnaires, and threatened to burn Paris over their heads by means of chemical matches!" The political men compromised in the insurrection are Louis Blanc, Caussidière, and Proudhon. The secret associations formed at Paris, and their connexions in the departments, would form the subject of another report. After much "protesting" on the part of M. Ledru Rollin and M. Louis Blanc, the Assembly broke up in great agitation, at a quarter past six. The report goes on to state, that Raspail, Blanqui, Sobrier, Flocon, and Ledru Rollin, were to form the Committee of Public Safety, but Raspail refused to act with Ledru Rollin, and Ledru Rollin refused to act with Blanqui, whom he did not consider an honest man [laughter]. It was afterwards decided that the parties should be Barbès, Blanqui, and Ledru Rollin—the last to be dictator. Nothing was said of the result of these negotiations. The report then gives the evidence of M. de Lamartine, who stated that he had been roused up in the morning by a friend, who informed him that the clubs had been in permanence all the night, and that a regular plot had been formed to overthrow the Government. He was on the point of going out, when Ledru Rollin arrived, and confirmed the statement, informing him at the same time of propositions which had been made to him by the clubs, and which he had refused to accept. M. de Lamartine said to him that, as he was Minister of the Interior, he ought to prepare for the peril, and that what was best to be done was to beat the rappel and call out the National Guard. This M. Ledru Rollin promised to do forthwith; but M. de Lamartine, feeling uneasy, went Ville met General Changarnier, who informed him that, finding nothing had been done to ward off the peril, he had dictated the order to beat the rappel to M. Marrast, who had behaved admirably throughout; and it was in consequence of that act, and not from any proceeding on the part of M. Ledru Rollin, that National Guard appeared in the streets, and saved the Government and the country. The committee deliberated whether it should propose the accusation of the representatives who, by the investi-gation, are inculpated, or whether it should leave the initiative of that measure to the Assembly, and decided for the latter.

[Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and M. Caussidière, were present during the whole time the member was reading the report, and appeared, from time to time, to be in a state of great excitement. Lamartine, Arago, and Garnier Pagès were also present. The attendance of members was exceedingly large, and the public tribunes were crowded to excess. It is thought that there will be an immense split in the Assembly, and that from sixty to eighty members will fall off from their colleagues, and hoist the revolutionary drapeau rouge. Accusations of the most serious nature weigh upon M. Caussidière and Louis Blane. M. Ledru Rollin is, apparently, not

gave rise to an animated debate. The Finance Committee had given in a Report condemning the principle of the tax; and M. Thiers, in his report on M. Proudhon's celebrated motion, had declared that the tax was a vicious one, and a dangerous innovation upon the rights of property. M. Goudchaux had alluded on the previous day in rather bitter terms to the opposition to which this measure had been subjected, and the discussion consequently took a more personal turn than might have been expected from the nature of the affair. The debate was commenced by M. Thiers, who attacked the measure with great severity, as being unjust, and calculated to do more injury to public credit than could be compensated by the 20,000,000f. which was expected to be derived from it. M. Goudchaux defended the measure on the ground of necessity, and asked, "Was it the Monarchy that ought to come forward to give the Republic lessons in finance, when it had left behind it so enormous a debt?"

This allusion to the men who had been connected with the former Government brought M. Berryer to the tribune to complain of such invidious distinctions being made, when all were actuated by a tinctions being made, when all were actuated by a firm desire to serve their country. The animated manner in which he expressed himself drew down the loud approbation of the Assembly. The hon gentleman then spoke strongly against the bill, and called on the House to reject it altogether. On a division on the first article, the Government had a majority of thirty-nine, the numbers being 378 to 339. On Friday, the second article of this bill was discussed. M. Dérode moved that the tax be reduced from one-fifth to one-eighth of the interest of the capital, and carried his amendment by a majority of 329 to 313. The announcement of the numbers called up M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance, who called up M, Goudchaux, Minister of Pinance, who begged leave to withdraw the bill altogether, and gave notice of a new tax on movable property. Meanwhile, he said that he would endeavour to provide for the deficiency of 20,000,000f. which the mortgage-tax was calculated to produce.

The Moniteur publishes a decree of General Cavaignac, appointing a committee to examine the questions relative to the execution of the decree of the 27th of June, and particularly those referring to the choice of the place most suitable for the transportation of the insurgents of June.

The hotel, No. 12, Rue de Varennes, opposite to the mansion occupied by General Cavaignac, has been rented, and a detachment of infantry and cavalry placed in it for the protection of the

General Bedeau is so much better, that he is considered almost out of danger. Some pieces of cloth have been extracted from the wound.

The Count de Hatzfeldr presented his credentials as Chargé d'Affaires of the King of Prussia.

The Prefect of Police says that the number of workmen out of employment is daily diminishing. Of the 28,225 workmen inhabiting the public lodginghouses in Paris, 18,038 are employed, and 10,167 are without employment; but among the latter, about 3,000 are persons who, under all régimes, prefer idleness to labour.

The Minister of War is stated to have given orders for the immediate formation in Marseilles of a camp of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Great surprise has been created by a circular from the Minister of the Marine, which announces the intention of the Government to make a reduction in the budget of the marine to the amount of 30,000,000f. Shortly before the revolution of February, M. Thiers, in the National Assembly, drew a strong picture of the mismanagement and decay of the French navy, and it was in consequence of that speech that 93 millions of francs were granted, which are now to be reduced one third. reduced one-third.

General Changarnier, having felt insulted by an article of the Bien Public (M. Lamartine's journal), in which an offensive comparison was drawn between the General and M. Lamartine, had called on the latter for an explanation, which took place in presence of Generals Subervic and Baraguey d'Illiers, and Messrs. Mortemart and Guichard. M. Lamartine declared that the article had appeared without his knowledge or consent; and General Changarnier expressed himself fully satisfied.

M. Seguier, First President of the Court of Appeal of Paris, died suddenly in that city on Thursday.

More Arrests.—M. Pitois, former private secretary of Marshal Bugeaud, and latterly president of the Jacobin Club, has been arrested in Paris, together with M. Jules Thomas, a medical student, both charged with having participated in the insurrection of June.

The report on the causes of the late insurrection has implicated so deeply Louis Blanc, Caussidière, and others of the late Provisional Government, that their partisans are mad with rage; and have resorted to menaces and threats against Cavaignac, Bauchard, and their colleagues. The police have discovered a plot to assassinate Thiers. Several bullets were shot, without report, into his bedroom, but fortunately without effect.

The committee who prepared the report complain that Gen. Cavaignac, and the members of his government, did not give it that support and counte-nance which it had a right to expect. It is under-stood that Cavaignac, on being informed of the substance of the report, and the nature of the evidence, decided on placing the matter in the hands of FINANCE.—On Wednesday, the bill introduced by M. Goudchaux, by which a tax is levied upon all mortgages, and upon the sale of real property, kind: many of the most important of them being under the hands of the three members of the late executive commission which represented the moderate opinion, MM. Marie, Arago, and Garnier Pagès.
The two former voted for the arrest of Caussidière
and Louis Blanc after the 15th May, but were defeated by the timidity of Garnier Pages, who on that occasion joined MM. Lamartine and Ledru Rollin.

The suspension decreed against La Presse and ten other journals, on the 27th of June, is removed, and La Presse, L'Assemblée Nationale, and several of the other journals, accordingly re-appeared on

MADRID.

Mon has accepted the embassy to Vienna. The vexed question between England and Spain is in a fair way of settlement. Miraflores and Bedmas are to be disgraced. It is said that on the Queen expressing her determination to grant an amnesty for all political offences, Narvaez had declared his intention to resign,

PRUSSIA.

It is asserted that the Vicar of the Empire has notified to the Prussian cabinet, that he will lay before his ministers the proposition to confer full powers on Prussia, for coming to arrangements powers on Prussia, for coming to arrangements respecting a truce between that kingdom and Denmark. It is scarcely expected, however, that such powers will be given with the consent of the national constituent assembly. On the other hand, a refusal would, in all probability, compel Prussia, which for a variety of reasons, national as well as international, is desirous of settling the Danish question, to take steps jeopardizing more than ever the unity of Germany. Prussia is tired of war, and wishes to get out of it honourably if it can. Meantime, according to all accounts, the Danes are as eager as ever for the fray.

FRANKFORT.

The Frankfort Parliament debated the Posen ques The Frankfort Parliament debated the Posen question on the 25th and 27th July, and resolved, that "The National Assembly, under present circumstances, provisionally acknowledges the preliminary boundary-line between the Polish and the German part of Posen, laid down by the Royal Prussian Commissary-General Pfuel, under date of June 4th, 1848; but reserves to itself the final decision as to the boundary-line to be drawn between these parts will the result of further inquiries to be set on foot till the result of further inquiries, to be set on foot by the Central Government, has been made known." And "that the National Assembly express to the Prussian Government a confident expectation that the nationality of the Germans, in the Polish part of Posen, will be protected under every circum-

AUSTRIA.

The news of Radetzsky's victories have drawn

The news of Radetzsky's victories have drawn from the Emperor the promise of the Grand Cross of Maria Theresa to the general.

No definite pacification had been effected with regard to the Croatian question, which is fraught with no less important results than that of Italy.

Intelligence had been received at Pesth that the Hungarians had defeated the Servians at the Roman force which they took be storyed.

forts, which they took by storm.

According to letters from Bucharest up to the 20th ult., the provisional government had been generally acknowledged; the metropolitan remains at its head. The Russians have not re-inforced their garrison in Jassy. Talat Effendi had protested against the march of the Russians into Wallachia, and the Sublime Porte had agreed to acknowledge the constituent government of Wallachia on the condition that it take no steps against the supremacy of Turkey.

ITALY.

The Daily News of yesterday states that a de-

The Daily News of yesterday states that a despatch received by electric telegraph from Dover, and dated Paris, Monday evening, announces that Charles Albert had evacuated Lombardy at the head of 45,000 men, and that Milan had capitulated. The Journal des Débats, in announcing that the Marquis de Brignole Sale, the Sardinian Ambassador, and M. Marquis A. Ricci, Envoy-Extraordinary from Turin to the French republic, had a conference with M. Bastide, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Sunday, says:—"The general belief is that the mediation of the British and French Governments has been offered at Vienna and at Turin. vernments has been offered at Vienna and at Turin. May this belief be shortly converted in an official fact!" "We are of opinion that a diplomatic intervention would establish the sacred cause of Italian independence more firmly than the most remarkable victory or the most extraordinary triumph

of physical force."
The cause of Charles Albert is in extremis. With his army of 45,000, he is now in full retreat on Milan; and, without the immediate intervention of France and England, Radetzsky, with his 80,000 men, will have triumphantly recovered all that Charles Albert, ty his successes of three months, had gained. Codogno, the last head-quarters of Charles Albert, to which he retired in haste from Cremons, is a point from which he was at liberty either to defend the line of the Adda and keep between the Austrians and Milan, or else, should he find that line untenable, or the Milanese too froward to deserve further risk in their behalf, he might, by Piacenza, cross to Alessandria and his own do-

It appears that the forces under Radetzsky were underrated at 60,000. 10,000 Bavarian auxiliaries and other troops had recently arrived from the Tyrol, which placed at his disposal an effective force of 80,000 men, opposed to a force which at the highest estimate does not exceed 45,000. At Milan the alarm was extreme, but the most vigorous measures of resistance and defence were being adopted. The committee of defence addressed to the people the

most exciting proclamations. A council of war was in permanence, to try and punish summarily all who might be found to betray the national cause.

The Cittadino Italiano of Leghorn states, that Mamiana had hopes to make the Pope admit of a declaration of war. The return of the legion that capitulated at Vicenza, seems to have had some weight with the Pope; for that body having, on its arrival, immediately occupie I the Jesuits' college, gave him clearly to understand that they would not tolerate the indecision of his holiness in the war of

The Rev. F. Ximenes, a writer in the cause of progression, was assassinated at the foot of the

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A son of Abd-el-Kader has died at Pau, and one of his wives is dangerously ill. The climate of France is not found to agree with the children of the

QUEEN CHRISTINA'S PRIVATE FORTUNE.—The private pickings of this estimable lady are stated at one million sterling, not withstanding her late losses in the United States, Cuba, and France; and she is trying to add to it by purchasing Church property on the same advantageous terms as Narvaez did, and selling to the Government for an enormous sum two worthless steamers, left upon her hands after the failure

of the celebrated Flores expedition.
The CATHEDRAL AT COLOGNE.—Amongst the crowned heads who have been invited to attend the grand festival in this city on the 12th of August next, to celebrate the anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone of the cathedral, are the following:—The Emperor of Russia; Queen Victoria; the Kings of Hanover, Holland, and of the Belgians; and the Grand Duke of Baden. The Vicar of the Empire has expressed his intention to be present.

TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN DROWNED IN BELGIUM. Two English Gentlemen Drowned in Belgium.

—Two English gentlemen, named Knight and Butler, residing at Bruges, were unfortunately drowned on Monday, the 24th ult. They were bathing in the Heyst, when they were suddenly carried beyond their depth, and soon disappeared. Mr. Knight was in his twenty-second, and Mr. Butler in his fiftieth year.

REMEDIES AGAINST THE CHOLERA.—The gentlemen appointed by the Poor-law Commissioners to examine the condition of the London poor-houses have made the following suggestions in reference to the anticipated arrival of the cholera:—1. We would urge the necessity, in all cases of cholera, of an instant recourse to medical aid, and also under every form and variety of indisposition; for during the prevalence of this epidemic all disorders are found to merge on the dominant disease.—2. Let immediate relief be sought under disorder of the bowels especially, however slight. The invasion of cholera may thus be readily and at once prevented.—3. Let every impurity, animal and vegetable, be quickly removed to a distance from the habitations; such as slaughter-houses, pig-sties, cesspools, necessaries, and all other domestic nuisances.—4. Let all uncovered drains be carefully and frequently cleansed. -5. Let the grounds in and around the habitations be drained, so as effectually to carry off moisture of every kind.—6. Let all partitions be removed from within and without habitations, which unnecessarily impede ventilation.—7. Let every room be daily thrown open for the admission of fresh air; and this should bedone about noon, when the atmosphere is most likely to be dry.—8. Let dry scrubbing be used in domestic cleansing in the place of water cleansing.

—9. Let excessive fatigue and exposure to damp and cold, especially during the night, be avoided.—10. Let the use of cold drinks and acid liquors, especially under fatigue, be avoided, or when the body is heated.—11. Let the use of cold acid fruit and vegetables be avoided.—12. Let the excess in the use of ardent and fermented liquors and tobacco be avoided.—13. Let a poor diet, and the use of impure water in cooking, or drink, be avoided.—14. Let the wearing of wet and insufficient clothing be avoided.

—15. Let a flannel or woollen belt be worn round the belly. [This has been found serviceable in checking the tendency to bowel complaint, so com-[This has been found serviceable in mon during the prevalence of cholera. The disease has, in this country, been found always to commence with a looseness in the bowels, and in this stage is very tractable. It should, however, be noticed that the looseness is frequently unattended by pain or uneasiness, and fatal delay has often occurred from the notion that cholera must be attended with cramps. In the carlier stage here referred to there is often no griping or cramp, and it is at this period that the disease can be most easily a res ed.]-16. Let personal cleanliness be carefully observed .- 17. Let every cause tending to depress the moral and physical energies be carefully avoided; let exposure to extremes of heat and cold be avoided. -18. Let crowding of persons within houses and apartments be avoided.—19. Let sleeping in low or damp rooms be avoided.—20. Let fires be kept up during the night in sleeping or adjoining apartments, the night being the period of most danger from attack, especially under exposure to cold, or damp.

—21. Let all bedding and clothing be daily exposed during the winter and spring to the fire, and in the summer to the heat of the sun.—22. Let the dead be buried ir. places remote from the habitation of the living. By the timely adoption of simple means such as these, cholera or any other epidemic will be made to lose its venom; so true is it that "internal sanitary arrangements, and not quarantine and sanitary lines, are the safeguards of nations." These simple measures (says the Lancet) are worth all the nostrums or specifies which have ever been vaunted for the cure of Asiatic cholera.

IRELAND.

Nothing definite has been heard of the co-traitors of O'Brien since the memorable siege of Widow Cormack's house—albeit rumour had discovered their retreat in almost every part of Ireland. Tranquillity prevails throughout the whole of the southern provinces, and practically the insurrection may be looked upon as at an end. This state of things, however, by no means interferes with the course which the authorities have adopted for the apprehension of those who have rendered themselves obnoxious to the law, or for the suppression of further attempts against it. Mr. Taafe, a barrister, and president of the "Swift Club," was arrested in Dublin on Tuesday week. A splendid green uniform, it is stated, was found in his possession. He was committed to Newgate. Mr. T. W. Meyler, president of the Citizens' Club, was also arrested and committed. A quantity of pikes and fire-arms was seized by the police the same night. In the provinces, Mr. John Francis Blake, proprietor of the Galway Vindicator; Mr. Coll Rochford, an attorney of that town; and a gunmaker, named Callaghan, have been committed to gaol. Mr. Marson, of the Drogheda Argus; Mr. Houston, of Belfast; Messrs. J. B. Russell, James Purcell, and Edward Smith, of Clonmell, are also arrested under like authority. £70 were found on Mr. Purcell's person. It was supposed he was proceeding to join "the camp." The bills against the Kilkenny agent for the Folon and Nation have been ignored by the grand jury. The information was of a monstrous size and frightened the jury. The high tone of the "Southern Council" and the few arms surrendered by the Cork clubs since the proclamation, induced the authorities to institute a most rigorous search. The police committed. A quantity of pikes and fire-arms was ties to institute a most rigorous search. The police were supported by a formidable force, consisting of sixteen gun-boats carrying 12lb. carronades, with twenty men in each. A quantity of arms was dis-covered, and in the gunsmiths shops a body of police were left in charge. The search will be re-newed.—The trials of Messrs. Duffy, Martin, and others, in custody under the Treason Felony Act, was to take place yesterday. The Brening Post says:—"We believe that the state trials will disclose an amount of meditated and contrived enormities which could not easily be paralleled in the history of human iniquity." Orders were issued to the Customs of Dublin, and to the other Irish ports, to be particularly vigilant in searching all French vessels entering Irish ports, for arms, ammunition, or sym-

The Times correspondent, writing from Callan, on Tuesday week, says, "None of the peasantry here will acknowledge that more than two of the insurgents have been killed, or more than five or six wounded, yet it is beyond all doubt that eleven or twelve of the combatants are dead, that many more are seriously hurt, and that the amount of loss on the next of the rabels greatly exceeds out information. are seriously hurt, and that the amount of loss on the part of the rebels greatly exceeds our informa-tion. It is beyond all doubt Mr. Dillon has been severely wounded. He was covered by three of the police at the same moment, and was evidently struck. S. O'Brien himself appears to have had a very narrow escape from the two shots fired at him. He came twice to the window in order to induce the police to surrender their arms. I have only to add that there is no authentic account of the presence of any other rebel leaders on this occasion except Smith O'Brien and Dillon." Byrne, the Dublin policeman, is out of danger. He is to be rewarded by his Excellency. General Macdonald, after inspecting Mrs. Cormack's house, announced his intention of representing to the Government the loss which Mrs. Cormack has sustained by the complete destruction of her present. tained by the complete destruction of her property in barricading the house.

SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER.

On Tuesday, information was received that the Emerald Isle, Capt. Buck, left London, bound for Ireland, with a quantity of gunpowder entered as flour. The vessel put into Plymouth Sound to wait for change of wind. She was immediately boarded by the authorities, who await directions from the Admiralty. She is said to have 300 barrels of powder on board.

POLICE BARRACKS ATTACKED.

The Freeman's Journal says :- " I have just ascertained that the insurgents attacked the policebarrack at Thurles last night, but were repulsed. Six of them were shot. A large constabulary force, a detachment of infantry, and one troop of Hussars, have just started for that place. The correspondence of Dr. Cane has been subjected to censorship."

MOVEMENT OF THE GENTRY FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PARLIA-MENT IN DUBLIN.

The grand jury of Westmeath have adopted a petition to Parliament, in which, after remarking on the ignorance of Irish interests displayed in Imperial legislation, they proceed as follows:-

Your petitioners do not consider that a remedy for Your petitioners do not consider that a remedy lot this melancholy exhibition can be found in the creation of a separate legislature, but that it may be found in the periodical removal of the Imperial Parliament to the Irish capital for Irish purposes, for an adequate time, before or after the regular sessions in London. That the effect of an exclusive consideration by the Ministers of the Crown and members must interested, of Irish of the Crown, and members most interested, of Irish affairs, would be to substitute useful and suitable enactments for those which are now crude, hasty, and often injurious—frequently serving only as a battle-field for party strife—or introduced, discussed, and finally aban doned, amidst the contending interests and multifarious objects of the Parliament of an empire upon which the

sun never sets.

Your petitioners believe that the secret of efficiency is to do each thing by itself, and that if a fourth of the

fractional time which is now wasted by the Imperial Parliament in the interrupted discussion of Irish affairs, were applied to such alone in Dublin, by a body cognizant, through personal observation, of our national interests, and removed from the distraction of others, the result would be altogether different.

On this document the Liverpool Mercury writes:—"What objection can there be to this, and to the saving of time which it would cause in the general session for Imperial purposes? And why not a short session in Edinburgh for purely Scotch business? Locomotion is facile enough now-a-days. Besides, there might be a rule dispensing with the compulsory attendance of English eastern counties' members at Dublin, English southern members at Edinburgh, &c. But there is in Ireland a small body of intelligent men who call themselves Federalists; and they advocate the plan of the Irish members sitting in Dublin on Irish affairs, the Scotch members sitting in Edinburgh on Scotch business, the English members sitting in London for English purposes, previous to their general meeting; and then the whole Parliament assembling in London, as usual, for Imperial purposes. Here there is no disunion, no weakness, nothing unconstitutional."

SEARCH AT CAHERMOYLE, THE RESIDENCE OF W. S. O'BRIEN, ESQ., M.P.

The town of Rathkeale was thrown into the greatest excitement on Monday week in consequence of a demonstration on the part of the police and military, who proceeded, in battle array, to Cahermoyle, for the purpose of making a search for papers, &c. Every room in the house was closely searched—every box opened—every escrutoire examined—every nook and corner explored; but it is also unnecessary to add that nothing on earth was discovered that could throw the slightest light on the authorities, further than they have been already informed. None of the Cahermoyle family were at home, so that their feelings were not outraged by witnessing this sad exhibition.

PERSONS OF RANK COMPROMISED.—Among the variety of correspondence seized, and which lays bare all the designs of the conspirators, there have been found matters very seriously compromising two Irish peers and a Roman Catholic bishop.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

The Marquis of Waterford lately called all his tenants around him, and addressed them in a loyal speech of characteristic chivalry.

I have not called you here, he said, to ask for protection: I can depend upon my own right arm, and the loyalty, courage, and attachment of my servants; and if I do fall by a rebel hand, the traitor may win but a dear-bought victory. I call you here to defend your honour, your property—to give new life to that confidence and triendship between landlord and tenant which I have always prized as the greatest boon handed down to me by my ancestors. Act as you have done in days of yore; declare your resolution to uphold the Queen, the law, and justice. Such was your conduct in former rebellions. Have I any cause to doubt you now? have not 1 and my wife lived among you? have we not studied your comfort? have we not spent more than £100,000 in the last six years for the general good, within twenty miles of this house? have I not been a good landlord? has she not been the best of women? Now, then, do you expect to better your condition by passing from our hands into the guidance of a set of coward traitors—to-day gaudy in uniform and daring of speech, and to-morrow vanishing at the smell of powder?

Saunders's News Letter of Thursday says:—This morning, at two o'clock, a large body of troops left Nenagh en route to the Keeper Mountains, a wild and lonely range of heights about four miles from this town. The Anglesea line of road traverses the base of those mountains, verging on towards passes which lead into the county of Limerick. It is a fact that only on Wednesday Mr. Thomas F. Meagher, in company with a man named M'Manus, against whom there is a warrant, and a third party, whose name has not been ascertained, passed near Nenagh, and were driven up to the foot of the Keeper Mountain. A messenger was then sent by them to arouse the peasantry round to join in the struggle, but this man found that the people were not as ready to act as had been supposed. The intention of the leaders is, at any risk, to avoid being taken into custody.

MORE ARRESTS.

Arrests continue to take place. At Cork, Mr. Denny Lane, a barrister who took a very active part in the agitation and presided over a club, Mr. Mullan, a town councillor, and Mr. M. J. Barry, a barrister, and editor of the Southern Reporter, have been arrested. Mr. James O'Donnell, chairman at the demonstration at Slievenamon Mountain the other day, has been arrested, as well as one of his neighbours who is charged with having harboured Doheny; as were also Mr. Meany, one of the editors of the Tribune, and Mr. Brennan, one of the chief writers of the Irish Felon. They were carried into Ballinasloe on Thursday evening, conducted by a troop of dragoons. At Nenagh, the brother of Mr. Lalor; at Clonmel, Mr. James O'Donnell, of Ballyboe, and a man for harbouring Mr. Doheny, were arrested and conveyed to prison.

THE CONDUCT OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

A writer in the Cork Examiner says:—"The people along the entire line from Cashel to this town, who were connected with the clubs, are deeply incensed against the priests, who, they assert, encouraged them at first, and are now strenuously opposing them.

Signal fires have again partially been seen on the Waterford and Tipperary mountains. On Monday week they appeared, some stationary, some in motion, and all brilliant, though not so numerous as on

former occasions. There were but few on Slievenamon; the greater number were on the Waterford range.

Mr. O'Brien addressed a letter to the Mining Company, promising protection to their property at Callan on condition of their strict neutrality "during this present time of difficulty and trial!"

Up to Friday evening, nothing worth noticing had transpired, except the arrest of all sorts of persons suspected to be implicated in some way or other with the rebel movements.

CAPTURE AND IMPRISONMENT OF MR. O'BRIEN.

On Saturday night Mr. O'Brien was arrested by Hulme, a guard in the employ of the Railway Company, who had observed his coming, and in-formed the police, and who commanded him to surrender himself in the Queen's name. Head-constable Hanover, who held the warrant for his arrest, immediately assisted Hulme, and Mr. O'Brien was at once disarmed of a small pistol in his waistcoat pocket, the only weapon about him. Mr. O'Brien was at once conducted to the gaol, but General M'Donald determined to send him without delay to Dublin; and, in an incredibly short space of time, a troop of Dragoons and a detachment of infantry were drawn out as an escort to the station. The people assembled. The entrance to the gaol was cleared by the police, infantry held the station, and cavalry swept the streets. The shopkeepers were ordered to close, the General himself entering one or two shops where a disposition was shown to disobey, and striking terror into the inmates. Not the slightest difficulty was experienced in conveying Mr. O'Brien from the gaol to the station, on a car, also occupied by Mr. Gore Jones, Captain Fitzmaurice, the resident magistrate, and General Macdonald. The prisoner was safely placed in a special train to Dublin. Mr. O'Brien occupied the centre seat, and in the same compartment were Lieutenant Alexander Macdonald, son of the General, four armed policemen, and the sub-inspector of constabulary at Thurles. Mr. O'Brien was prohibited from speaking or moving on the way on pain of instant death. He tried to sleep, but was not successful. His manner was, upon the whole, confident and self-possessed, though uneasiness of his mind betrayed itself in his face, and in restlessness of manner. He yawned frequently to account for the tears in his eyes. From the Dublin terminus he walked to the barracks, guarded by thirty policemen, whence he was taken to Kilmainham gaol. He complained greatly of fatigue, and slept heavily during the morning.

It appears that on being seized by the policemen at the station, some one foolishly interfered, saying, "You shan't take him." A member of the detective force immediately presented a pistol to his head, which soon put a stop to his display of sympathy. O'Brien is said to have stated to a gentleman who had just observed that the general impression was that he had escaped from Ireland, that he had remained among the people until he found it useless to attempt remaining any longer. His presence had become a constant source of terror to them, and he had made up his mind to leave the hills rather than run the risk of bringing down upon those who sheltered him the penalties to which they became liable for so acting. There appears to have been little or no excitement, either at Thurles or Dublin, when O'Brien's arrest became known. His trial will not take place at the approaching Commission.

Dublin, Sunday evening.—The midday mail brings intelligence that Doheny, one of the rebelleaders, slept on Friday night in a cabin near Thurles. Informations to that effect have been sworn, and there is a hot pursuit after him. The guard of the mail reports that two Kerry mails were stopped by the insurgents near Abbey Feale, county of Limerick, and plundered of arms, correspondence, &c. When the mails were attacked, the country people seized a policeman in coloured clothes, who had a warrant for Mr. O'Gorman's arrest, took from him his watch, £10, and a six-barrelled pistol, tore the warrant to pieces, and kept him in custody five minutes, when they liberated him. Subsequently, the money was returned.

ATTACK ON THE LIMERICK MAIL.—On Friday, near Abbeyfield, a mountainous district on the borders of Kerry and Limerick, the coaches both ways were met and surrounded by several hundred men, armed with guns and other weapons, and the guards were called upon to surrender the bags or they would be instantly shot. Terrified and hopeless they yielded, and the coaches proceeded.

and the coaches proceeded.

Mr. Doheny, it is said, is still in Tipperary, with a considerable force. The Clonnel Chronicle, on the contrary, says he is in the mountain of Slievenamon, without a follower.

Viscount Hardinge left Dublin on Saturday, to take command of the troops at Clonmel.

John Bull's Patience.—Mr. Horsman's speech, says the Scottish Press, on Tuesday week, has filled us with fresh admiration for the patience of the people of England. Nothing can be more exemplary or edifying. John Bull bears burdens like a camel. In comparison with him the Continental people are mere donkeys. They grow restive, stand stock still, calcitrate or lie down, struggling viciously till they get rid of their riders—and all their royal luggage. But John Bull is ridden not only by the crown, but also by the coronet and the mitre, and we know not how many interests, monopolies, and dignities—under which he trots along magnanimously. The Church is one of the weights which besets him most grievously, and renders his patience most illustrious.

SWINDLING .- The Oxford Herald of Saturday week gives an account of an ingenious windle practised by a recent visitor to that city. On the 22nd of last month, recent visitor to that city. On the 22nd of last month, an elderly gentleman, who appeared to be nearly blind, together with a young gentleman, his son of course, of about eighteen years of age, called at the house of a Mr. Parker, baker, of Botley, who had some lodgings to let. He was a gentleman of easy and pleasant manners; he said he had come to consult the eminent oculist, Mr. Cleobury, who had declined to the same on his over for aix months. He wished operate on his eyes for six months. He wished, therefore, to take lodgings in the neighbourhood for that time. Mr. and Mrs. Parker soon struck a bargain with the pleasant old gentleman, and were highly pleased with their new lodger. He seemed to have pleast of money moreover lived well and an electric of money moreover lived well and a second of the second to have plenty of money, moreover lived well and so forth, and even offered to lend his landlord £100 on a moderate interest if he wished. The landlord, however, said he had no occasion for this accommodation, but thanked Mr. Rowan (as the old gentleman was called) for his kind offers. Mr. Rowan then went to the bank and deposited £100, and quickly silenced all suspicion, if any arose, with his cheque-book. His next step was to go to the shop of Mr. Hobdell, silversmith, and there make purchases of a watch and a silver mustard-pot. chases of a watch and a silver mustard-pot. The latter he left to have his name engraved on, and the former he took away with him. He would pay for them both when the mustard-pot was sent home. Of Mr. Hobdell he inquired the address of some respectable solicitor. Mr. Hobdell referred him to a Mr. Matthews, and accordingly Mr. Rowan waited on that gentleman, and directed him to write to Mr. James Curtis, of Abingdon, for £19 15s. due to him for rent, and to threaten legal proceedings if he did James Curtis, or Abingdon, for £19 10s. due to him for rent, and to threaten legal proceedings if he did not pay immediately. Accordingly Mr. Matthews wrote for the amount, including his charge of 6s. for the application. To this letter the promptest attention was paid, for by the return of post Mr. Matthews received two £10 notes, accompanied with an angry epistle from Mr. Curtis, who remarked in it that Mr. Rowan ought to have first pressed others who owed him larger sums for rent, and for a longer who owed him larger sums for rent, and for a longer period. When Mr. Rowan called on Mr. Matthews, period. When Mr. Kowan called on Mr. Matthews, he expressed himself satisfied with the way in which this business had been done, and Mr. Matthews handed his cheque on Messrs. Wootton and Co. for £19 15s. Mr. Matthews was then instructed to apply to a Mr. Hudson, of Wallingford, for £85, being the amount which Mr. Rowan represented he had advanced on some deeds. This application was equally successful, and as promptly attended to, for immediately after its receipt, a person representing himself to be the veritable Mr. Hudson waited on Mr. Matthews, and, pulling his money out, said he came to pay the debt, and asked for the deeds to be given up to him; but as they were not in the so-licitor's possession he could not do so, and, accordingly, it was agreed to put the matter off till the fol-lowing Monday morning. Here, then, was another point gained, that of having a respectable solicitor, to whom there was an opportunity of referring; and that this was of some use was soon seen, for Mr. Rowan favoured several other tradesmen with orders. Clothes and jewellery were sent to him in abundance. Meat and poultry, and fish and wines, and spirits and perfumery, and all that he desired, poured in upon him, adding at once to his comfort and the "respectability" in which he lived. Feeling indisposed, Mr. Rowan sent for Mr. Symonds, a medical man of some reputation, who prescribed for him with his usual care. Mr. Rowan was so much pleased with the care his doctor took of him, that he invited him to dinner for the following Sunday, and gave him a draft (due the following Monday) for his medical services. The amount of the draft seceeded by £12 that of the debt, and Mr. Symonds, of course, paid down the difference in cash. What could there be amiss in a gentleman for whom a respectable so-licitor was collecting rents? Mr. Rowan's bankers were so satisfied of his respectability, that they allowed him on the following Saturday to draw out £109 from their bank, being £8 more than he put in. The next day, while dinner was being got ready, Mr. Rowan took an airing in a fly. He was late coming home, however, for dinner was ready before he had returned. His guests also arrived, and were somewhat disappointed at their hoat's lateness, and somewhat disappointed at their host's lateness, and at last, as he didn't come at all, the truth flashed out. An unavailing pursuit was immediately made. end of him. Next day, his obsequious tradesmen called in vain for their money. His landlord had received no rent, and had spent £14 upon his lodger, while his landlady had made him a set of shirts, which he took with him as a keepake. The bill due on Monday was dishonoured as a matter of course. The account that had been overdrawn remained unsettled, and Mr. Hudson never called on Mr. Matthews for the deeds. Some gentleman, however, who seemed to bear a strong resemblance to Mr. Hudson, was found to have gone to London by the same train as Mr. Rowan, and some persons thought that this gentleman was Mr. Curtis as well. In the meantime, as these gentlemen seem to understand their trade so well, Mr. Rowan will doubtless favour many more persons, if they are not on their guard, with his urbane manners and his numerous

THE BLAENANON WORKS, the furnaces of which have been blown out for the last few weeks, commenced work on Monday se'nnight. — Bristol Mercury.

DESTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE TYNE.—On Thursday afternoon the mail train from Newcastle to Carlisle was detained upwards of four hours in consequence of the total destruction by fire of a bridge across the Tyne, on the Newcastle line, about three miles from Hexham.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 9, Two o'elock. PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords, the Enfranchisement

Copyhold Bill was abandoned.

Lord STANLEY asked questions as to the relations between Great Britain and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, in which he commented on the short-sighted policy of England in interfering between a mother-country and one of its revolted dependencies. The Marquis of Lansbowne assured the House

that they had used all means to reunite the King of

Naples and his Sicilian subjects.

Lord Redesdale having moved for a copy of a despatch relating to the titles by which prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in the colonies are in future to be addressed in all official communications, Earl GREY admitted that it had been hastily written, but he was not aware that any difficulty had arisen

in consequence. The motion was agreed to.
On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, a bill
was read a first time for the suppression of illegal
societies in Ireland, with special clauses relating to
clubs; and their lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the House is to sit on Wednesdays

for the rest of the session.

Leave was given to Mr. Raphael to bring in a bill to exempt from legacy-duty all charitable bequests

to public bodies.
The arrest of Mr. O'Brien, a member of the House,

was announced by the SPEAKER. On the report of the Poor-law Union Charges

The question of going into committee on the Poor-law Union District Schools Bill was opposed by Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, and others, and supported by Mr. C. BULLER and LOTE EBRINGTON. The motion was

postponed until Thursday.

The monthly accounts of trade and navigation were ordered to be printed and published with the

other parliamentary papers.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELBY moved, that it is expedient, in the election of Members to serve in Parliament, that the votes of the electors be taken by way of ballot. In bringing forward his motion he applied himself to the usual objections to the ballot, on the ground to the usual objections to the ballot, on the ground that it was unmanly, un-English, and destructive of the influence of property. In America they had the ballot, and wanted it not; in England we had it not, but wanted it most grievously. He gave several instances of intimidation and oppression exercised, both by the aristocracy and the democracy, in the recent elections for Westminster, and maintained that no adequate remedy could be devised but ballot. In Ireland it was still worse than in England; for there the voters were exposed to the intimidation ballot. In Ireland it was still worse than in England; for there the voters were exposed to the intimidation not only of the landlords, but also of the priests. He then referred to Dodd's Parliamentary Companion to show the number of cities and boroughs in which the aristocracy completely swamped the real wishes of the constituency. He concluded a very able speech by respectfully urging upon Lord J. Russell to reflect that if there was any obstacle interfering between him and the gratitude of the country for his past services, it was his adherence to the doctrines of finality, which, if it had any meaning, meant perfection, and to claim perfection meaning, meant perfection, and to claim perfection for any measure of human invention was, in his

opinion, nothing but arrogance and presumption.

Col. Thompson, in seconding the motion, wished to call the attention of the House to one objection to call the attention of the House to one objection which had been urged against the ballot, namely, that the exercise of the franchise was a duty, and should be performed openly; but it should be remembered that the members of a court-martial, assembled to perform most solemn duties, yet were bound by a solemn oath not to disclose the votes or opinions of any member of the Court. Why should not the poor man have the same protection [hear, hear]? Did he not deserve it? Had not his conduct on the 10th of April entitled him to the consideration of that House [hear, hear]? Had not his conduct then, and in the so-called rebellion since, which had gone off like a summer cloud, proved that conduct then, and in the so-called rebellion since, which had gone off like a summer cloud, proved that there was no rooted dissension between him and his leaders [hear, hear]? Why then should he be left behind the people of France in obtaining privileges which he asked for in so different a manner [hear, hear]? He (Col. Thompson) believed in his heart that there was no hostility on the part of the people to the hereditary aristocracy of the country, and that therefore there was no reason for keeping from them a concession which was essential to the freer exercise of their most sacred privileges.

Mr. R. Howard opposed the motion. Col. Sibthoup would not vote at all, but left the Premier to settle his dispute with his mutinous troops as best he could.

Lord Dudley Stuart thought the Ballot, though not a perfect measure, was a very good one, and

should support it.

Lord J. Russell said he could only repeat the same arguments which he had employed on former occasions when opposing similar propositions. Publicity was the rule of our constitution, and secrecy the exception. Our courts of justice were open, and so were the discussions of both Houses of Parliament. The votes of every member of Parliament were published to the whole country. Why, then, should the votes of every elector be given in secret? The ballot was at variance with the general spirit of our popular institutions, and he could not consent to its introduction. First of all, it would give to the constituencies a secret, despotic, and irresponsible power over the whole kingdom; and next, it would to transportation, were opposed to the habits and character of our coun- by railroad to Havre.

trymen. There would be no secrecy in the ballot; and, if established, the influences which prevailed over the constituencies would continue. Neither in ancient nor in modern history, neither in Europe nor in America, could any experience be discovered in favour of this system of secret voting. The use of the ballot in the election of members of clubs was not analogous to the election of members of Clubs was not analogous to the election of members of Parliament; for the one was a matter of private feeling, and the other of political and public duty. He differed from the proposition on this ground also—that it was not a bill to legalize the ballot, but a resolution asserting that a change in the present mode of voting was expedient. It was admitted that the ballot would not be an efficacious measure in itself. If so, then it would be better to introduce a system of reform, no matter whether it were wise or unwise, as a whole, and not "sawn into quantities."

Against such a system when proposed by Mr. Hume he had voted already, and now he should vote against this fragment of it, because it was admitted that it would not produce a pure and popular representation, would introduce new and revolutionary changes, and would not even accomplish the purposes of secrecy for which it was recommended

Mr. Cobden supported the motion in nearly the same terms as when advocating Mr. Hume's recent scheme of reform. He thought the question was on its last legs if nothing better could be urged against it than the arguments of Lord John Russell; but he believed that the ballot would never be carried by itself after Lord John's speech of that evening, but would be accompanied by other measures tending to the extension and purification of our representative system. He longed for the adoption of the ballot in the counties, even more than in the boroughs; for he believed then we should again have, as we had formerly, the best representatives returned by the county constituencies.

Mr. Henley must oppose this resolution, because he was convinced that, instead of producing purity of election, the ballot would only widen the field of corruption, without affording any means for its de-

Mr. MUNTZ denounced the speech of Lord John as

very loud cheers.'

Mr. Muntz denounced the speech of Lord John as a mass of sophistical twaddle.

Mr. W. P. Wood, in supporting the motion, entered into an argument of great power to show that the people of England were a frank and independent people, and deserving of the confidence of their governors.

Mr. Napies opposed the ballot, and said that the very fact to which Mr. Wood had referred put his

argument, as in favour of secret voting, out of court.

Mr. C. VILLIERS contended that, after the disclosures in the election committees of the present session, the mode of election must be altered, or else every borough in the country would become demo-

After a few words from Mr. H. BERKELEY in reply,

the House divided, and the numbers were—Ayes, 86; noes, 81; majority, 5!!! The Times of this morning says, " The new opposition, surprised at its own success, received the annunciation of the numbers with a double volley of

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PRANCE AND ITALY.

The Paris papers of Monday are filled with intelligence from Italy, and with commentaries and speculations on the situation of that peninsula. The accounts received thence were all of the most deplorable character for Charles Albert, and yet there is nothing in the journals before us that would indicate an intention on the part of the French Government to interfere with arms, except the march of a division from the camp of St, Maur, near Paris, for Lyons. Paris, for Lyons.

Accounts from Switzerland state, that in conse quence of the capture of Cremona and the retreat of the Piedmontese army, it was feared that a Repub-lican movement would take place in Milan, and that the peasants would rise in favour of the Austrians.

Our private letters, says the Times of this morning, repeat that France will not interfere except in accord with England, and state that Mr. Abercromby, our Minister at Turin, had, at the instance of Charles Albert, repaired to the Austrian head-quarters to propose an armistice.

The Daily News says: "We record with great regret, what is likely to be true, even if premature, the entrance of the Austrians into Milan-not that the vindication of the old military glory of one of the German eagles is un welcome - but that the cause of peace and Italian independence is thereby seriously jeopardized. The fate of Lombardy is, however, not decided by the present triumph of Radetzki. His reception of Mr. Abercromby is said not to have been a refusal to treat, but a declaration that he could best treat after Austrian honour was satisfied, by the entrance of his army into Milan.

The Times correspondent states, that the colour given to the report on the causes of the recent in-surrection, and which M. Odillon Barrot declared was more favourable for those incriminated than the evidence justified, is denounced by the Republican press as inexcusable. The National contends, that the Assembly ought to "cushion" the report, by ssing to the order of the day, when the motion to lay the evidence and the report on the table shall be made.

The lives of M. Thiers, and of several leading men, are said to have been threatened in consequence of the publication of the report.

Pive hundred of the insurgents of June, sentenced to transportation, were transferred on Saturday night

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The decision come to by the Minister of Marine at Copenhagen, to blockade the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Jahde, more effectually, from the 15th of this month, was not expected, and has caused great consternation.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Tuesday morning.

Lieut.-General Lord Hardinge left town yesterday
for the south of Ireland, where he will at once assume the supreme command. His lordship will fix his the supreme command. His lordship will he had-quarters at Kilkenny. Major-General M'Donald has struck his camp at Thurles, and is marching towards Abbeyfeale, where Mr. O'Gorman is supposed to be at the head of a party. Mr. Smith O'Brien is firm, collected, and apparently content. He is not allowed to see any one, even his most intimate friends. Mrs. Smith O'Brien arrived in Dublin by the afternoon train.

The correspondent of the Daily News says he is informed that a special commission will issue towards the close of the month for the trial of all political offenders made amenable since the passing of the more recent statute. No doubt the authorities are confident that all those now eluding pursuit will be then in custody. The latest reports from the

South indicate all tranquil.

Mr. Meany of the Tribune, Mr. Brennan of the Felon, Dr. West and Dr. M'Carron, formerly of Liverpool, but now of New York, have been fully committed for high treason. Warrants in the case of the three first-named were transmitted to Newgate esterday, where they were in custody.

The Freeman's Journal of this morning contains a report that the Cork mail was stopped yesterday in a similar manner to the mail stopped narrated in another part of our paper. The trial of the publishers and printers of the Nation and Irish Felon, was to commence yesterday, before the commission of over and terminer.

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY AND THEIR ENGINE DRIVERS.

Last evening another large meeting of the engine drivers was held at the Railway Tavern, Hampsteadroad, for the purpose of considering the dispute with the authorities of the company.

Mr. J. Brown, an engine-driver, was in the chair, and after denying that the course they had taken was the result of combination, clubs, or with a view to obtain greater wages, and that the whole might be traced to the conduct of Mr. M'Connell, said—

traced to the conduct of Mr. M'Connell, said—

The public have to learn, for they do not yet know the fact, that it was Mr. M'Connell's system of cutting down the wages of engine-drivers and firemen, and interference with the dutles of the men under him when he had the management of the Birmingham and Gloucester line, that led to so many serious accidents—some of them proving fatal—and you, fellow-workmen, know the great destruction of property which his cutting-down system occasioned. His conduct to enginemen on that line is notorious to us all, and we saw, from steps taken by him the moment he came upon this line, what his intention was; and when we know that a finance committee has been sitting at Euston-square for months past, émployed in reducing—mind, fellow-workmen, in reducing—the salaries of almost every working-man, we cannot for a moment suppose that it was intended by his new classification to increase our wages.

A variety of statements were made to show that

A variety of statements were made to show that danger resulted to the public from the course pursued in employing incompetent persons to drive engines unacquainted with the line, and it having been stated that the resignations sent in amounted to 240, a resolution was come to determining to adhere to them.

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY .- There has been a quiet MANCHESTER, TURSDAY.—There has been a quiet and steady business doing to-day, and upon the whole the market may be reported as a fair one, although neither in spirit nor in the extent of new orders given out has it been equal to the general expectation of producers. The critical state of the weather, as well as the present crisis in Italian affairs, have exercised a slightly unfavourable influence upon us to-day. There is no disposition to concede in prices, which remain firm, most parties being well engaged, and unwilling to accept fresh being well engaged, and unwilling to accept fresh orders except at full rates.—Manchester Examiner.
Church-Rates.—Mr. John Vernon, a most re-

pectable inhabitant of Blandford, has had goods to the amount of between seven and eight pounds taken from his premises by the Churchwardens for a church-rate of £1 16s. No auctioneer in the town would undertake their sale; and the country had to be scoured to find one. A man from Wimborne, ten miles off, having been procured, the goods were sold in the Market-place, smid the hissing and

indignation of the populace.

WYTHAM.—Sudden Death.—On Thursday last the town of Wytham was the scene of great excitement in consequence of the sudden demise of Mr. G. W. Colter, jun., who was found dead in his bed that morning, although he had retired in full possession of health and strength. Upon examination the same day by A. G. Proetor, Esq., surgeon, his chest was found to be in quite a healthy state, his death, therefore, is attributed to an affection of the heart. It has seldom fallen to the lot of any individual to enjoy so large a share of esteem and respect as did deceased. His virtues endeared him to all who knew him. As a firm friend of temperance, peace, reform, and universal liberty, his loss will be felt severely by the little band with whom at all times he was ready to act as a lover of bold and sound principles.-From a Correspondent.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9. The weather being still unsettled, our Wheat trade is very rm to-day, at improving rates. Other articles without

variation.
Arrivals this week: - Wheat-English, 1,610 qrs; Foreign, 8,039 qrs. Barley-Foreign, 5,710 qrs. Oats-English, 1,460 qrs.; Foreign, 3,440 qrs. Flour, 1,470 sacks.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Free Churchman." We quite agree with him—but our want of room must be our apology for not publishing his letter.

"Roger W. H." The article would have been welcomed, but that our plan precludes its admission. We do not assail the institutions of any denomination of religionists — but merely the position in which they are placed to the State, by public patronage and support. His communication is left for him at the office.

"E. Curzon." We do not think it wise to transplant the subject into our columns. Our readers know no-thing of it from us.

"E. S." Not quite suited to our taste. How are we to return the letter? By post?

"Lancelot" asks a question which for his sake we wish we could answer, but cannot.

"A Dissenter." We have inserted enough on the Church-rate at Melbourne. From the tenour of several letters we have declined, we should imagine the Dissenters at Melbourne, with some honourable exceptions, are like Ephraim—" a cake unturned."

"D." Next week.

"Dr. Teodor." We are compelled, from want of room, to postpone his letter until next week.

The Monconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1848.

SUMMARY.

THE intelligence from Ireland during the past week has maintained its character for painful interest. Rebellion, stamped out by the prompt severity of the Executive, is succeeded by a general sense of discontent with which a soldiery are not fit agents to deal, and which, the more successfully it is repressed by coercive means, the more certain it is of breaking out hereafter in forms of social mischief. Already there appears on the surface marked symptoms of the fact that the spirit of insurrection has been rather subdued than overcome—repressed than extinguished—stunned than destroyed. Whether it will ever again make head in an organized form is, perhaps, questionable; but that, in unconnected, unstudied, and multitudinous efforts, it will continue to trouble the repose of the country, the tidings of every day render certain. Smith O'Brien has been arrested and lodged in Kilmainham gaol, and rumour asserts that his rescue will be attempted under the generalship of O'Gorman. We have not under the generalship of O'Gorman. We have not much apprehension of a serious conflict between the troops and the people; but a country left, as it is proposed to leave Ireland for six or eight months longer, groaning under a sense of its own wretchedness, without the smallest prospect of a legislative effort for its relief, can hardly fail of becoming a theatre for dangerous agitation and fearful crimes. It would seem as if, upon the stage of Ireland, our oligarchy is destined to exhibit at once its power and its weakness—its desperate self-will, and its moral pusillanimity—its arm of iron, its brow of brass, and its heart of arm of iron, its brow of brass, and its heart of adamant. Perhaps, too, Ireland will prove the occasion of its overthrow-its final punishment being thus identified with its most heinous crime.

Newspaper report, which, however, is not in variably authentic, directs attention to another source of present misery for the Sister Isle. The potato blight is said to be extensive, placing in danger the staple article of the people's subsistence. That there are facts enough to warrant apprehension on this score we doubt not; but the evidence, as yet, is too conflicting to sustain the melancholy conclusion which some alarmists would draw from it. This is the period of the year, let it be borne in mind, when corn speculators usually find it convenient to give currency to all manner of exagge-rated stories with regard to the probabilities of the expected crop. It is their vocation to make hay, not while the sun shines, but when the heavens are overcast; and out of a panic, created often by absurd rumours, to win a handsome profit on their merchandize. We receive, therefore, with considerable hesitation the accounts which chronicle the progress of the mysterious disease in the vege-table world, and with fair weather, which we trust the kindness of Providence will grant us, we anticipate such a harvest as, aided by the large stock of grain remaining yet unconsumed, and the quantity which free-trade will ere long bring to our shores, will render bread cheap, and furnish an abundant supply for the wants of all.

From the subject of the potato-blight, a natural association of ideas brings before us the steady approach of the cholera—a somewhat analogous disease in the animal world. Here, too, the intelligence which reaches us is of a character to command grave attention; but, in our judgment, to be received with considerable abatement. It is certain that the course pursued by this plague of the nineteenth century, is, as near as possible, the same which it took some seventeen years ago; and it is highly probable that, sooner or later, it will invade our coasts. We have not much faith, however, in the sanitary arrangements of Government to arrest or even to mitigate the evil, and we suspect that its ravages elsewhere have been painted in the darkest colours, with a view to prepare the way for a larger and more meddling interposition of authority in matters relating to the public health, than would otherwise have been tolerated. Not that we have any affection for filth, nuisances, and miasma; nor that we would discourage by a single stroke of the pen any suitable effort for their removal; but our experience has taught us that things very useful and necessary be done, and devolved upon Government to do, in a season of general alarm, are commonly neglected, or very inefficiently performed; whilst the machinery constructed for the ostensible pur-pose of superseding individual and local effort entails an immense amount of expense, and becomes, at last, a fruitful source of patronage and jobbing. If such is not the case in the present instance, it will prove a solitary exception to a general rule. for in other days of the case of th general rule; for, in other departments of social economy into which the State has intruded its help, it invariably happens that the ideas of office and pay ultimately predominate over those of the special advantages they were intended to secure.

An instance is at hand-the city of Edinburgh shall furnish it. What more apparently beneficial than a State provision for the religious instruction of the people? what more certain than that a clergy thus sustained soon come to care more for the fleece than for the flock? Christianity, as represented by a State-church, has been exemplified recently in Edinburgh, under an aspect calculated to confirm the sceptic, to give joy to the infidel, and to undermine the faith of all in the simple power of spiritual truth. A few weeks ago, as our readers will recollect, certain articles of furniture seized by civil authority were, under the presiding guardianship of bayonets and sabres, and in the pre-sence of an immense concourse of people, sold with a view to the temporal maintenance of certain State-church ministers. The demonstration was an impressive one, but not for the Establishment. It was found inconvenient to repeat it, and compulsoryism has, therefore, chosen another form in which to display itself. Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson, refusing to be parties to a system they deem erroneous, by payment for its support, and justly holding the law of man to be null and void in the court of conscience, have been arrested, and consigned to gaol. The citizens of Edinburgh, so far from being converted into admirers of the Establishment principle by this feat of clerical daring, have had their sympathies stirred up in favour of the victims, and their indignation aroused against the system which oppresses them. Meetings have been held, and a league formed for the abolition of the odious impost; and the clergy who abet "robbery for burnt-offering," and violence for spiritual ends, are likely to find that they have done more to annihilate their own practical error than all the arguments of their opponents could have done in twenty years.

The labours of Parliament during the past week have been so various and desultory as to defy all attempt to classify them. Our legislators, indeed, would appear to have arrived at that stage of their work when the worth of the business they transact is apparently estimated, not by its quality, but by its quantity. Progress has been made in voting away public money, under the head of Miscellane-ous Estimates. The Public Health Bill, sent down from the Lords with some amendments, intended to imbue it with a larger portion of central vigour, has been re-considered by the Commons-some of the amendments agreed to, and others rejected. A bill for amending the law of marriage and registration in Scotland, has been introduced—but why, save to be dropped until next session, we cannot conjecture. The Sugar Duties Bill—Lord John Russell's measure for the cure of corrupt practices at elections—the Poor-law Union Charges Bill, and several others, which we cannot stay to enumerate, have been more or less forwarded. Mr. Ewart introduced the subject of a revision of our taxation; but only to be told that it was too late in the session to attempt any change. The period of senatorial labour is evidently drawing to a close. The whitebait dinner, which appropriately enough precedes the prorogation of Parliament, has been fixed for the 19th instant. When the pen of the historian shall describe the practical results of one of the longest Parliamentary sessions,

dom, in relation to the Sugar Duties, and a bill creating some facilities for the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland. The prosy drama, now nearly played out at St. Stephen's, will best pass under the title of "Much ado about nothing;" or, if our readers like something more homely, "Great cry and little wool."

We have space left us only for a word or two on foreign intelligence, the most striking items of which are the desperate situation of Charles Albert's army in Lombardy—the probable intervention of France, to secure Italy for the Italians the report presented to the National Assembly the report presented to the National Assembly of France on the causes of the late insurrections, which accuses of complicity Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Caussidière—and the unsettled temper of the people of Vienna, whom the folly of the family-clique surrounding the Emperor Francis threatens to drive into republicanism. Comment upon these topics might be premature; but every article of news which comes from the continent indicates the probability of another general shaking of the nations-another shock of the moral earthquake destined to break up the system of things as they are, and introduce a larger and more generous system of government by and for the people. A few weeks will probably turn up upon the surface great and decisive events.

" JUSTICE TO IRELAND."

FAMILIAR words these-shouted alternately, or simultaneously, by all parties — the convenient watchword for all sorts of designs, beneficent and destructive, legitimate and treasonable—a hack-neyed frontispiece for every plan which proposes to lift Ireland out of social and political degradation-appropriated so often by the insincere, the selfish, and the empirical, as to have become a by word of reproach—but comprehending, nevertheless, within a little compass, the secret of Ireland's present weakness, and of her future regeneration.

Executive vigour has dashed out the fire of rebellion before it could kindle into a flame. The very promptitude with which this has been done, has created a fresh danger. The particles of insurrection have been scattered, but the spirit of insurrection has not been extinguished. Troubles in a multitudinous, rather than in an organized shape, are now to be apprehended—lawless and vindictive mobs, hastily gathered, and easily dispersed, but not before some work of mischief has been done—unconnected, but savage, outbursts in many districts, of irrepressible discontent. The down-trodden and disappointed peasantry will probably, as opportunity offers, write their sense of wrong and wretchedness in the flames of midnight incendiarism, and in the blood of secret assassination. To have rendered open rebellion impracticable is unquestionably a good thing, in itself considered—but it is a good which draws after it a formidable train of lesser evils—and with these the statesman has now to deal.

"Justice to Ireland," seems to us a complete epitome of Ireland's wants. Give her this, and she will speedily recover-deny her this, and she will destroy not herself only, but us too.

We employ the phrase in its broad and substantial sense. Of the thousand and one conventional or party interpretations foisted upon it, we take no note. Two words will serve to express our judgment of what it implies — protection to every individual from wrongs without—liberty to every individual for capabilities and energies within—a guarantee in the laws, and in the administration of them, against the aggressions of fraud and violence—and a free scope for the development of individual and social enterprise.

If ever a people called aloud for a "strong executive," the people of Ireland do. By a "strong executive," however, we mean something very different from what is ordinarily understood by the term. A large military force, a numerous, highly-disciplined, and armed police, powerfully repressive laws sanctioned by severe and crushing penalties, indicate strength only, where the diffi-culty to be overcome is essentially of the same kind. In relation to actual rebellion they may be power—in relation to universal discontent they may be weakness. What we intend by the phrase is a government so framed and conducted as to give reasonable assurance to every Irishman that what is legitimately his own, in natural and inalienable rights, in individual capabilities, in position, and in property, shall be effectually guarded against the encroachments of impulsive or systematized fraud, and of organized or sympathetic, or mere isolated violence. If the traditional forms of administering justice in Ireland are found to be inadequate to secure this, substitute for them, at least for the time being, some other forms more adapted to the present condition of the people. See to it, however, that simple justice is accessible to all, and to all alike—justice—not employment, not a maintenance, not education, not religious a crude and undigested sanitary act—a paltry tampering with the principles of commercial freeposition, or strong by guilty combination. Life, liberty of action, and property, must be shielded from invasion, and even from alarm in Ireland. That the end can be accomplished if pursued with honest directness of purpose, and with a determination to sacrifice everything which stands in the way of it, we are thoroughly convinced. Cromwell could have achieved it—the vigour of Cromwell might achieve it now. It might require—it probably would require—a machinery of law and executive power perfectly novel in its construction, and, it may be, unfitted for permanent use—but a bold and patriotic statesman, resolved on obtaining for Ireland individual and social security, would soon make the world sensible that the construction of such machinery is not by any means impracticable.

means impracticable. Side by side with a strong executive bent upon the protection of every man's personal rights, the state of Ireland demands that there should go the most perfect freedom of legitimate individual All hands, all resources, all capabilities, which for the purposes of class, caste, party, de-nomination, law has tied up, should be instantly untied. Every legal contrivance for interrupting, retarding, or preventing enterprise of any permissi-ble nature, or property of any kind, from finding its natural level, should be abolished. All the statutory provisions which lock up the soil, ob-struct the free passage of it into the market, gird it round with protection from creditors, encumber it round with protection from creditors, encumber it with irremovable burdens, preserve it in the fewest possible number of hands, deprive it, as a source of subsistence and plenty, of its natural value, or place it in a relative position of undue importance to other property, should be forthwith repealed. To labour and exchange, to buy and sell, to dig and plant, to work mines and draw abundance from fisheries, Irishmen should have the most unrestricted liberty-liberty curtailed by no aristocratic caveats—liberty, threatened by no popular distastes. "Ireland for the Irish" is the cry of a mean-spirited and exasperated national jealousy-" Ireland for honest enterprise and in-dustry, come they from whence they will," should be the polestar of Irish government, In a word, if our rulers would devote all their energies to secure life, liberty, and property, in Ireland against the aggression of unjust might, in what special shape soever put forth, and would leave everything else to the force of natural and providential laws, our sister country would soon stand erect in her own strength-and the familiar couplet of her own bard might become descriptive of her condi-

"Great, glorious, and free; Fairest flower of the earth, brightest gem of the sea."

tion and character :-

Such are the simple ideas which we include under the much-abused phrase of "Justice to Ireland"—and to these, we are convinced, the strong current of events will eventually drive our legislators. The country wants not to be bandaged into deformity, nor nursed into the rickets. The people must be made to feel, individually, that they cannot trespass upon the rights of others, under any pretence whatever, with impunity—and that, for a due exertion of industry and skill, there is an unbounded scope, and an assured prospect of a fair reward—that subsistence cannot be obtained by illicit means, but can be obtained by the use of those legitimate powers with which they are endowed—that idleness, disorder, conspiracy, and violence, have no chance upon which to fall back, and that honest toil, enterprise, frugality, and perseverance, will be impeded by no restrictive and oppressive laws. This is a task which demands for its accomplishment honesty of intention, sound common-sense, and inflexible firmness of will—a combination of qualities which may be found easily enough, but not in the regions of aristocracy, either Whig or Tory. We despair of reaping from that soil anything approaching to our notions of "Justice to Ireland."

CELLS FOR THE CONSCIENTIOUS.

THERE are some enigmas in the history of State-church Establishments which baffle our utmost ingenuity to solve—amongst them, and, perhaps, the most perplexing, is the blind eagerness with which their partizans, repeat, from generation to generation, the practical blunders which, in every instance of their perpetration, have done more than all the arguments of opponents, to destroy the very system they are intended to enforce. It would seem as though Providence had ordained as a permanent law, the downfal of erroneous systems by means of the follies of their friends. At all events, every age produces a race of men, whose pig-headed consistency, pokes dormant absurdities into life, and does with the worst features of an unjust and impious principle, what the lady's lap-dog did with some article which, on the sudden call of visitors, she had thrust under the sofa—brings them out, in happy unconsciousness of mischief, into the light of day, and fixes upon them general notice.

We had occasion to comment lately on an edifying exhibition, in the city of Edinburgh, of the essential characteristic of the State-church the Mercury express their concurrence,

principle. The good work is being followed up with spirit. Thanks to the Established clergy in Modern Athens—they have given us another and still more striking view of the subject. Our advertising columns announce the intention of Mr. C. Gilpin to publish a set of pictorial illustrations of the workings of the compulsory system for the maintenance of Christianity - illustrations, the truth, force, and singular impressiveness of which will, we cannot doubt, secure for them a wide demand, and produce deep and beneficial results. But, in comparison of what is now taking place in Edinburgh, they fall as much short in spirit-stirring and truth-telling power, as mere letterpress description does when compared with them. A "seizure for church-rates," even when told with speaking fidelity by the pencil of the artist, cannot point its moral so forcibly, as the reality when performed in the presence of thousands of citizens. But the Edinburgh clergy have improved even upon this method of elucidating the system they wish to perpetuate. They have recently, as our columns of intelligence will testify, arrested a magistrate—Bailie Stott, and one of his fellowcitizens-Mr. Georgeson, and committed them to gaol, for refusing payment of the Annuity-tax. Honour to the sufferers! who, we doubt not, rejoice in being accounted worthy of uttering so significant, so effective, so heart-moving, a protest against the iniquity which they condemn. And thanks to the clergy who-albeit they mean it not —have taken such successful steps to educate the population in indignant hatred of compulsory religionism!

We shall have more to say on this matter next week. Meanwhile, we offer our fervid congratulations to the victims of clerical rapacity, and earnestly supplicate their indignant fellow-citizens, to direct the storm of their wrath against the system which produces such anomalous fruit, rather than against the agents who consistently work it. The living principle of injustice and impiety was inherent in State-churchism before these men evoked it—and will remain in it, after these men shall have given up the contest. Hew at the root! Seize the present occasion for striking at the permanent cause of the mischief! Generalize your protest! Demand, not merely the abolition of the Annuity-tax, but unite in a resolute determination to bring about the dissolution of that alliance which is the prolific parent of this and kindred wrongs—the adulterous connexion of Church and State. This is the way "out of this nettle, danger, to pluck the flower, safety"—and to convert a crying grievance into a stepping-stone to the complete emancipation of the gospel from the degrading bondage in which it has been kept by the civil power. And this, let us add, were a work worthy of achievement by the countrymen of John Knox.

ARMING THE POLICE.—A meeting of the Metropolitan Members of Parliament and delegates from the metropolitan parishes was held on Thursday last, at the Marylebone Court-house, to decide on a course of resistance to the recent demand for a large addition to the police force, and the arming of the police. Resolutions were adopted, protesting against the additional expense of £36,000 on Middlesex alone; and against the arming of the police with cutlasses in the heart of London, as changing an ancient constabulary institution into a standing army, and trusting dangerous weapons to men not controlled by officers, but acting on emergency and on their own responsibility. It was resolved also, that Sir George Grey having broken faith in the matter, "it is inexpedient that any further application be made to that functionary;" and that a deputation wait on Lord John Russell with representations.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—The thoroughfare of Holborn-hill having been widened forty feet, and the declivity reduced three feet, at a cost to the corporation of £25,000, has been re-opened. On Tuesday, by order of the Mercers' Company, the houses at the north end of Castle-street and Upper St. Martin's-lane were being demolished, in order to widen that thoroughfare. A new street is also about to be formed, passing through the Seven-dials and Monmouth-street to the end of Tottenham-courtroad, and another from the south of Upper St. Martin's-lane though the parish of St. Paul, Covent garden, into the Strand; and a third through Newport-market into Soho-square and Oxford-street.

The New Reporm Movement.—A correspondent of the Leeds Mercury, referring to the plan proposed by Mr. Hume, says:—"I should propose to give the vote no lower than the occupier of a £5 per annum rented house. I should propose, also, the justice of admitting to the right of voting all lodgers who are either earning 15s. per week, or are in receipt of a yearly salary of £40 or upwards. This class of society are for the most part as well informed and as intellectual as other members of the community." And adds:—"I hope that all liberal-minded voters in the different constituencies will, when their members appear again before them for re-election, question why they did not, and whether in future they will not support an extended Reform Bill, as proposed by Mr. Hume, and supported by eighty to ninety nobleminded patriots. If no satisfactory pledge can be obtained, I trust they will be discharged from their parliamentary duties." In this plan the editors of the Mercury express their concurrence,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE O'CONNOR LAND SCHEME.
(From the Examiner.)

The prospectuses of Mr. Feargus O'Connor's Chartist Co-operative Land Company, or National Co-operative Land Company, or National Land Company, or by whatever alias it may now be known, appealed most skilfully to some of the strongest propensities that exist in man.

pensities that exist in man.

They promised "social and political emancipation," and the more tangible benefits of two acres of land and a comfortable home, with an advance of money to begin the world with, to every subscriber of £2 10s. upon a perpetual lease, at a rental of £5 per annum, with the power of transforming the tenure into fee simple on the payment of £100. The first prospectus declared that 372 persons might be easily located on these terms, in the course of four years. In a subsequent prospectus the directors, "with the great occasion rising great," pledged themselves that "within a very few years a great and beneficial change will be effected in the condition of the toiling millions of England." To exchange a life of dependence upon wages, exposed to be thrown out of employment, shut up in close and stifling workshops from the free breeze and the sunbeam, for the life of an independent proprietor, were irresistible attractions. And these promises were shown to be possible, by a most imposing array of arithmetical calculations.

After having witnessed among the educated classes, among men whose lives have been spent in business pursuits, such facile belief in the promises of the multiplication table as engendered the Thellusson bequest, and the railway mania of late years, it is no wonder that men bent with depressing, hopeless, ill-remunerated toil, should grasp eagerly at such promises. The Company was launched in the latter end of 1846; and in February 1848, it consisted of more than 60,000 members, holding 180,000 shares, and having subscribed nearly £90,000. Whatever we may think of the judgment which guided these subscribers, their aims were spirited and honourable; and the power of accumulating such a capital in so short a time inspires respect for the energies, and confidence in the ultimate destinies, of the English working classes. But our immediate object is to inquire what have these men got, or what are they likely to get, for their money, by Mr. O'Connor's Land Scheme?

The two great agencies of the Company are a land-purchasing and a banking establishment. It is to the assets and production of these two businesses that the subscribers are to look not only for the

The two great agencies of the Company are a land-purchasing and a banking establishment. It is to the assets and production of these two businesses that the subscribers are to look, not only for the realization of the splendid promises which have attracted them, but for security for the money actually paid. How stand the affairs of the Land Company and the Bank at this moment?

It appears from the evidence of Mr. M'Grath, the financial secretary of the Land Company, that on the 24th of last March the aggregate receipts amounted to £94,184, and the expenditure had been £4,378; leaving a balance of £89,806. As yet allotment has taken place on only four estates; the earliest locations being effected in December 1846, the most recent in June 1848. The aggregate number of houses on those estates is 259. No rents have yet been paid by any of the allottees, though these rents are a main source looked to for reproduction of the capital. The occupants do not even know what rents they are to pay; they have only "a general notion." Not above four or five allotments have been purchased, though this was another means relied upon for the reproduction of capital. The occupants have no leases, no titles. The contributions of upwards of 60,000 subscribers have only sufficed in the course of two years to put 259 persons in possession of houses and allotments upon a precarious tenure, the conditions of which are unknown to them. This is not all. The capital of the Company is stated at £130,000, and the expense of locating each individual at £242 10s.; without reproduction of capital only 536 shareholders can be located, and as yet there are neither rents nor lales to reproduce capital.

without reproduction of capital only 536 shareholders can be located, and as yet there are neither rents nor ales to reproduce capital.

So much for the prospects of the promises held out by the directors being realized. Let us next see what security the subscribers have for the repayment of their advances in the event of ultimate failure. Their sole securities are the lands, the Exchequer-bills in which the balance of subscriptions are said to be invested, and the bank. There has been invested in the purchase of land (that is, actually paid) £35,037; and there are two mortgages amounting to £10,800. The Company's (or Mr. O'Connor's)stock-broker holds £6,000 of Exchequerbills; and there is a balance of £8,000 in the London and Westminster Bank. The deposits in the Bank amount to £16,000, on which it promises to pay £4 per cent. per annum (for the smallest sums); and it has lent £6.391 to the Land Company. These are the only data we have whence to infer the state of the Bank's affairs. Altogether it is to be feared that if, in consequence of the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons that the subscribers be allowed to wind up the concern, they avail themselves of this permission, the proportion of the original subscriptions refunded is not likely to be very great. And for their ability to lay hands upon the funds actually in existence they have nothing but the personal security of Mr. O'Connor, who holds the titles to all the land, is sole treasurer of the Land Company, and sole proprietor of the Bank.

Great anxiety is evinced in the Committee's Report to clear Mr. O'Connor from any imputation of fraudulent design in this scheme, or of having unduly profited by it. It appears that he has expended

some £4,000 or £5,000 more than he has raceived. To the full benefit of this fact he is fairly entitled. But we would respectfully submit that the mere circumstance of the projector being out of pocket at the time a bubble bursts, is not sufficient to exonerate him from every moral imputation.

The scheme was hatched by Mr. O'Connor. He is titular holder of all the lands, sole treasurer of the complicated scheme, nominal proprietor of the Bank. He has taken upon himself the whole direction and the whole responsibility. The directors, the auditors, the trustees, were collected by him, and are for the most part merely his creatures. Of three of the trustees, one has been long incapacitated by sickness, and, though a gentleman of honourable character, is in involved circumstances; another has been insolvent since January 1846—since before the Company was started. The auditors are two journeyman tailors, one of whom has no place of business, and the other is Mr. Cuffey, the valorous member of the National Convention, whose wife goes out a-charing. Of the directors originally registered, one gave as his address a house which does not exist. A deep degree of culpability attaches to Mr. O'Connor for entrusting the management of so complicated a scheme, and the savings of so many poor industrious men, to so incompetent and untrustworthy an

The system of management which he, the real sole director, allowed to be carried on, is also discreditable to him in the highest degree. On his first examination the financial secretary boldly stated that there were minute-books of the proceedings of the Company, and that he could produce them. On the second he qualified his assertion by stating, that there were minute-books, but the meetings were not regularly reported therein. "Strictly speaking, there are no minute-books." The manager of the Bank has "never examined one of the balance-sheets which are sent out of his office." Under the first manager the accounts "were not kept in a regular form: "since then we have balanced the books pretty accurately." No ledger or correct account-book has been kept of the expenditure of the different estates. Discrepancies exist between two accounts to the amount of £4,000 or £5,000. The original balance-sheets, signed by the auditors, are said to have been destroyed. Mr. O'Connor, the great Atlas of the undertaking—he who, by his flattering promises, induced upwards of 60,000 poor men to invest their savings in the Company, and who undertook the whole responsibility—is solely responsible for the inextricable confusion into which the lax and irregular proceedings of his incapable instruments have involved the affairs of the concern.

The worst feature of the case remains to be pointed out. According to Mr. M'Grath, the word "Chartist" was dropped out of the title of the Company "in consequence of the unfortunate prejudice which exists throughout the country against the designation." "We were wishful that it should not be considered at all in the light of a political institution." The shareholders look upon it as, "strictly speaking, a social institution." Yet, on the 25th of last April, £75 12s. 8d. is entered as "paid [out of the Company's monies] to Mr. O'Connor for Convention." It appears that some of the members of the Chartist Convention applied to Mr. O'Connor for money to enable them to return home, and this money was given them for that purpose. No trace appears in the books of this sum having been repaid. At the time of the last general election an entry occurs: "Election fund; received by Mr. O'Connor £6 2s." This sum was received by Mr. O'Connor £6 2s." This sum was received by Mr. O'Connor £6 the promote the election of liberal members throughout the country;" and there is no trace on the books of its having been repaid. There was also "an intellectual department belonging to this establishment in the shape of lecturers." Three lecturers received each £2 a week; and of these lecturers received each £2 as week; and of these lecturers one, Mr. Kidd, was a member of the Chartist Convention, and another was the notorious Dr. M'Dowall. The Northern Star inserts the advertisements of the Company free of charge; but its printer, a mere agent of Mr. O'Connor, has "been paid about £1,000 by the Company for job-printing. The profits of the Northern Star average £90 a-week; and have been largely increased by making it the medium of information respecting the Land Company. All the directors of the Company, all the trustees, all the auditors, the treasurer and solicitor, the financial secretary, and "the gentleman to whom the monies are paid over," are "prominent members of the Chartist body." All the officers of the Company were members of

In the midst of their anxiety to whitewash their parliamentary colleague, Mr. O'Connor, the committee would have done well to have noted these matters. It is not enough to clear our St. John Longs and Holloways of the charge of quackery to say that they pay their way as they go. It is the quackery which enables them to do it. And the same rule applies to political as to medical quacks. Mr. O'Connor does not practise gratuitously. He pays his agents by appointments under the Land Company, and he drives up the profits of his Northern Stor to £4,680 a-year chiefly by its means. No person has benefited, or is likely to benefit, by the scheme, except Mr. O'Connor and his agents, and they have profited largely by it.

OFFICIAL SKULKING.

(From the Spectator.)

A practice is growing into a regular official usage, which is not only disrespectful to Parliament, but the submission to which is highly discreditable in that august body. The present Government, following the example established by that which expired of inanition in 1841, makes it a rule, in difficult cases, to acquiesce in any suggestion pressed upon it, not for the purpose of honestly fulfilling that intention, but in order to deceive the suggestor by that show of acquiescence which shall induce him to waive compulsion.

Thus, not to multiply instances, or seek them in remote cases, the Government acquiesced in Lord Lincoln's motion for inquiry into the expediency and practicability of systematic colonization as a means of benefiting Ireland, not with the intention of carrying out the inquiry, but with the intention of parrying any means of compulsion that Lord Lincoln might have commanded. He might have beaten them on a division; but as they assented, the division was avoided. Of course he did not suspect that the assent was intended for the very purpose of defeating the thing ostensibly accepted; that sort of assent not being usual among highminded gentlemen. It was so, however. After a lapse of thirteen months, Lord Lincoln asked what had been done? Ministers endeavoured to pass off an independent proceeding of the Lords as their fulfilment of the promise; but that artifice being exposed, they admitted that nothing had been done.

But we say it is growing into an official usage. More instances are at hand. Mr. Horsman can tell how to appraise a Ministerial assent to ecclesiastical reforms; though, goodnatured man, he still gives credit. By their demeanour in regard to sugar-duties, Ministers created an impression—and advisedly they did so—that they were going to permit the refining of sugar in bond: now at the close of the session, when it is all too late to prepare measures for compelling them, they declare that they find they cannot do it. They do not state any reason. The deluded West Indians, counting upon an honourable understanding, have let the session slip by, and have now simply to own a folly in trusting to Liberal

Ministers.

Another signal instance offers itself to public observation, in the process of development. Last week Ministers acquiesced in Sir William Molesworth's resolution on colonizing, in order to defeat it. They have, like a certain class of prizefighters, become adroit in the art of falling, and know how to gain the day by a show of defeat. In the ring, that sort of conduct used to be accounted dastardly and unfair. The present Government is getting very adroit at it; and the House of Commons does not at all maintain the old peremptory English demand for "fair play." The House suffers itself to be a party in the trick. It seems to look upon these motions as merely contests between "private members" and official members, forgetting that it has a responsible part. In this case, for example, the House has a very distinct share of responsibility. It is invited to resolve as follows:—

That it is the opinion of this House that the colonial expenditure of the empire demands inquiry, with a view to its reduction; and that to secure this object, and to secure greater contentment and prosperity to the colonists, they ought to be invested with large powers for the administration of their own affairs.

We make no account of things included in the speech of the mover, but not in the resolution—such as the greater benefits derivable from the colonies to the mother-country; restricting present views solely to the resolution as an act of the House. The debate upon it is adjourned; but as the motion is not opposed by Ministers, there is every reason to suppose that it will be carried, and the House should understand what its assent amounts to. It will imply the assertion of an "opinion," the determination on inquiry with a view to a twofold course of policy having specific objects. Sir William Molesworth suggested that resolution to the House; justifying the opinion, showing that the course of policy was practicable and expedient, and advising a preparatory inquiry: if the House affirm and adopt the suggestion, it will no longer be the resolution of the mover, but the deliberate resolution of the House.

Ministers, indeed, propose that the House should assent, simply with the view of evading the question by avoiding contest and leaving it to be forgotten: that is to say, Ministers propose to the House of Commons to make this declaration of an opinion a policy, and certain intentions, solely in order to rescue the said Ministers from Sir William's importunity, but with no purpose of doing anything more. But aurely, the House of Commons is not quite so lost to all sense of independence and self-respect as to record solemn conclusions and resolves merely to favour the ruse of an evening.

In Sir William Molesworth's case, such a lame and impotent conclusion would be yet worse than it was in Lord Lincoln's, because in that case Ministers cunningly undertook the whole management of the preliminary investigation; so that the House was exonerated from further proceedings until the matter should be brought before it again. Lord Lincoln, indeed, convicted ministers of deliberately undertaking that which they had no intention of doing, but which was undertaken for no other purpose than to deceive the House. He did not move a vote of censure; or we do not see how a House called "honourable" could have refused such repudiation of its own complicity. In Sir William Molesworth's case, the House is directly implicated: it is the House which is to pledge itself to an opinion and a course of policy; and of course it cannot, with its eyes open, permit its solemnly recorded exceluses.

become the mere pretexts for official evasions. It is as well, however, to be forewarned on the point.

THE IRISH CHURCH.
(From the Western Times.)

The Irish Church is to the Irish people a foreign and an alien church. It is the badge and fetter of conquest; and, as long as its gyves press upon the people, we shall have nothing but restlesaness and irritation to encounter. It will not do to say that Popery is a false religion, and therefore it must be forcibly suppressed. The Roman Catholics believe our form of religion to be false and mischievous; but we have claimed the right to exercise it, and, under the blessed consolations of its free spirit, we have, as a people, grown up to an unprecedented position of greatness. But Protestant faith exists here in conformity with the intelligence of the people. In Ireland it was imposed by the sword against the spirit of the people, and is maintained at their cost. The priests have a difficult struggle to maintain for a living. They see the Church property, provided for religious worship by their ancestors, in the hands of their opponents: a privileged class, proud with the traditions of a conqueror's predominance, and spurning as inferiors the natives whose portion they enjoy. Is it a matter of wonderment if the Irish priests, having to squeeze a slender subsistence out of an impoverished people, should look with a jealous and an envious eye on the sleek parsons who fatten on the spoils of their Church? Should we in Devonshire permit the Irish people, or any other, to come over here and plant a Popish church upon us? No! No, indeed we should not. Well, then, why should we be parties to the perpetration of this gross injustice upon them? It will be urged that Protestant truth is served thereby. We deny it. Truth, whether religious or political, was never served by injustice. We firmly believe, that nothing but the antagonism excited by this state of things has prevented the principles of the Reformation making greater progress with the Irish people; and with religious independence, there would necessarily be a higher degree of intellectual energy, and a steady advance in civilization.

EXTRACT FROM COLONEL THOMPSON'S LETTER TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

SIR W. MOLESWORTH'S MOTION ON THE COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.

There can be no doubt of its being very salutary for a government to be met occasionally by a motion of this kind. It cannot fail to convince them of some points on which it is expedient to increase zeal, and some where it is necessary to abandon cherished errors. But viewing the whole in the light of an attack, the government maintained the best position of the two. Among other things the assault was let down by the perpetual appeal to the hateful claim of "the Anglo-Saxon." When the Irish leader, under circumstances of irritation, threw about him the "Saxon" as a word of reproach, he was excused on the ground of temptation. But there is no excuse for, in cool blood and without temptation, throwing about a phrase which is a declaration of war against the Scotch, the Irish, the Welsh, the Canadian, and every man who does not happen to be of the blood and family of the speaker. In common life a man will not get forward who interlards his conversation with "There is a very clever set of people and I am one of them;" and there appears no reason why it should be more acceptable in political. The term altogether is borrowed from the descendants of our negro-drivers, who think it a sufficient reason for any discreditable act to urge that they are Anglo Saxons. The hits about missionaries and colonial bishops all point the same way; resolving themselves into the fact that the missionaries and bishops have always been found opposed to the larcenous philosophy. In all ages of the world, nations who have had a little temporary success have been fond of announcing themselves as the race who were to supersede all others, and appropriate the world. The Jews perhaps began it: and there is nothing to envy in their winding-up. The Greeks called the rest of mankind barbarians. The Roman had no doubt of his vocation to supremacy. The Spaniard in his time, with the aid of the Pope's authority, thought himself lord of Europe and the West Indies. The French have once or twice seen reason for determining that they were "the grand na

The Under Secretary for the Colonies (Mr. Hawes) made an able reply. He dwelt powerfully on the efforts made by the government for the defence and advancement of the native races in all the dominions of the crown; a principle opposed to the inclination of the "Anglo-Saxon" party, which is to substitute themselves for everybody else, as the Hanoverian rat is said to have done with the ancient British one. If there had been a division, I must certainly have voted with the government; for it is impossible to vote with men who talk about the Anglo-Saxon. But this was prevented by the debate being adjourned; and the house was shortly afterwards counted out.

doing, but which was undertaken for no other purpose than to deceive the House. He did not move a vote of censure; or we do not see how a House called "honourable" could have refused such repudiation of its own complicity. In Sir William Molesworth's case, the House is directly implicated: it is the House which is to pledge itself to an opinion and a course of policy; and of course it cannot, with its eyes open, permit its solemnly recorded resolves to

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

CHURCH REVENUES.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday week, Mr. Horsman brought forward his motion on Church property, moving-

That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to take into her consideration the whole condition of the Established Church as regards its temporalities: that she will direct an inquiry to be made into the full value of all Church pro property under lease, and cause such measures to be prepared as may make the revenues of the Church more fully conducive to the religious teaching of the

He said that our legislation hitherto, on ecclesiastical matters, had been ineffective, because we had laid down no clear and distinct definition of the ends and uses of an Established Church. Some con-sidered our whole array of ecclesiastical dignitaries, with their large revenues and larger patronage, their powers and their privileges, as part of the constitution of the country, an appendage to the dignity of the Crown, a recognised portion of the State. Others regarded the incomes of ecclesiastical functionaries regarded the incomes of ecclesiastical functionaries as revenues to be possessed without responsibility except to their own body, possessed for purposes of which the laity were not to judge, and with them were not to interfere. A third and more fatal error sprang out of our system of Church patronage; so much of it being in the hands of individuals who had acquired it by inheritance or by purchase, the right being alienable and marketable, had become a valuable property, and thus the greater portion of right being alienable and marketable, had become a valuable property, and thus the greater portion of our parochial endowments had come to be looked upon in the light of private property, and had been converted, by long usage, into a provision for the maintenance of the friends and families of the patrons. The Church, in these cases, was a mere instrument for the acquisition of temporal power, honour, and advantage, and we heard continually of "prizes" in the Church. Against these views he entered his protest [hear, hear].

entered his protest [hear, hear].

He would begin with this simple proposition—that the National Church, existed for one purpose only—the religious instruction of the people; that was to say, of the poorest and humblest class of the people. All that tended to promote that great object was worthy of being enforced, strengthened, perpetuated, and enlarged; all that obstructed it ought to be abolished. By various returns they had before them it was shown that the ecclesiastical revenues amounted to four and a half millions, but if they were to state them at five millions they might probably be under the mark. Not only did their ecclesiastical revenues bear comparison with the ecclesiastical revenues of other European countries, but they were greater than the whole of the revenue of many of the states of Europe [hear]. For instance, they were greater than the whole revenue of Belgium and Naples, they were more than double that of Portugal, and they were more than one-half of the whole expenditure of the kingdom of Prussia [hear]. Now they might expect that where a church was rich its ministers should be well paid, and where a large provision was made for religious teaching the people should have been religiously taught; but in England the case had been notoriously the reverse. In no church was there to be seen such extremes of wealth and indigence—of learning and ignorance—of piety and absolute heathenism [hear, hear]. In confirmation of that assertion he might refer to the returns on their own table and to the reports of their own commissioners—to the publications of statistical societies—and, above all, to the pathetic ism [hear, hear]. In confirmation of that assertion he might refer to the returns on their own table and to the reports of their own commissioners—to the publications of statistical societies—and, above all, to the pathetic appeals made by the prelates in charity sermons, all proving the fact, that in no country where Christianity was known, was there so large a portion of the people—at least up to recent days—so habitually, undisturbedly, and hopelessly removed from all the influences of Christianity as absolutely to ignore its very name [hear, hear]. He admitted that a remedy had already been provided. A new race of clergymen had sprung up in certain districts, and the efficiency and popularity of the Church had been increased [hear, hear]. Much has also been done by the zeal of societies; but as they were subordinate to the Church, it was necessary for their effective working that its machinery should be put in order. It was a most unfortunate part of our system that, from the moment a reverend prelate was raised to the episcopal bench, he was compelled to give up a very large portion of his time to the administration of the temporalities of his see, and was obliged to neglect his more important duties. There was, however, a distinction between the episcopal and collegiate bodies; for while the revenues of the former were received for duties performed, those of the latter were in respect of no duties at all, and the Church would not suffer if they were thrown into the sea. Very few persons had any idea of the great value of the Church not suffer if they were thrown into the sea. Very few persons had any idea of the great value of the Church estates that were let on lease. There was no return of their value, and, unless the Government undertook that estates that were let on lease. There was no return of their value, and, unless the Government undertook that inquiry, he believed they never would have such a return. A committee was appointed ten years ago to make that inquiry, but whilst some persons gave them the information they required, others refused. The present Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of Chester, said that the gross income of his see was £3,900, whilst the rental of the estates under lease was £16,236, making a loss of £12,336 a year. The late Archbishop of Canterbury also gave a return, stating that his gross income was £22,000, but that the rental of his estates was £52,000; and the late Archbishop of York stated his income to be £13,000, and the rental £41,000. Another most important document had been prepared at the request of the Cabinet of that day, by an eminent actuary, Mr. Finlaison. He calculated, that whilst the rental now received by the Church was only £262,000, it was actually worth £1,400,000, and that must be a very low calculation, as the lessors themselves stated the value of the Church property under lease to them at £35,000,000. He then suggested two modes by which the Church might obtain the full advantage of that property, either by letting the leases run out, their average duration being twenty-four years, at the end of which period the Church would come into the possession of the revenue of £1,400,000, or to sell the reversions on the leases; but, as in the former case there would be no a very low calculation, as the lessors themselves stated the value of the Church property under lease to them at £35,000,000. He then suggested two modes by which the Church might obtain the full advantage of that property, either by letting the leases run out, their average duration being twenty-four years, at the end of which period the Church would come into the possession of the revenue of £1,400,000, or to sell the reversions on the leases; but, as in the former case there would be no

fines during the twenty-four years, the incomes of the episcopal and collegiate bodies would have to be made up by loans on the security of those estates, and, considering the difference between what they enjoyed, independent of fines, and what their income was to be under the regulations of the act of Parliament, and also considering that the present surplus of the Episcopal fund was £16.000, the amount of the deficiency at the end of the twenty-four years would be less than two years' rental of the estates, and, perhaps, under proper management, there would be no deficiency at all. By the other mode, Mr. Finlaison calculated that the income to be derived from the sale of the reversions would be £500,000, but he (Mr. Horsman) thought there was every reason to suppose that the surplus income would the other mode, Mr. Finlaison calculated that the income to be derived from the sale of the reversions would be £500,000, but he (Mr. Horsman) thought there was every reason to suppose that the surplus income would be no less than £750,000. He did not say anything of either of those plans, but they showed that enormous available surplus was now lost to the Church, amounting, on the one calculation, to nearly £1,500,000; on the other, to £600,000. The ecclesiastical constitution of England has said that every parish should have its minister; but how was that constitution respected now? Was it the fact that the parochial clergy were adequately paid, that they had residences within their parish, and had but the care of one district? Of the 10,500 benefices that now existed in England, there were now no less than 3,454 of which the clergy were non-resident; 4,200 were held in plurality; 4,500 had no residence at all; 3,400 were under £160 a year; 6,800 under £300 a year. Considering these facts, what a picture did they present of inadequate religious teaching, and of the parochial clergy defrauded of that provision which the pierty of a former race had endeavoured to secure for them [hear]. If they looked to the return of non-residents he was sorry to say that the Act of 1838 was not carried out with the spirit there had been reason to expect. Of the non-residents there were 2,553 having exemption and special license; but there were upwards of 900 non-residents without either license or exemption. The presumption was, that the act had not been enforced to the extent the Legislature had a right to expect. Now they might have, as he had shown, an available surplus at the lowest calculation of £500,000, and there was also from the common fund prospectively £300,000. Let them consider for a moment what they might do with that. There were 6,800 livings under £300 a year. It was a reproach and a scandal to the country that a large body of the clergy, men of education, and having such sacred duries to perform, had incomes

Sir E. N. Buxton seconded the motion. He dwelt t considerable length on the dreadful immorality of certain portions of the metropolis, as a remedy for which he urged a better administration of Church

which he urged a better administration of Church
property, that those ministers who laboured in such
places should be raised above that distress and
poverty by which they were borne down.

Lord John Russell expressed great satisfaction
with Mr. Horsman's speech, for he had brought
forward the subject without admixture of matter to which any objection could be taken.

which any objection could be taken.

He deemed his proposal to be certainly well worthy of consideration; but the subject was encompassed by difficulties of a practical nature. The property of the Church was certainly of greater value than the value which the clergy received from it. There had been a good deal of inquiry into the mode in which that property might be improved; and a Commission had been sitting which he was assured was about to make a report on the subject. He should be sorry, therefore, that any particular scheme should be adopted until he had seen that report, and inquired what was the nature of the recommendations which it contained. He then stated some of the practical difficulties attending this question. At the same time, he had no hesitation in saying that he thought Mr. Horsman was well founded in his main At the same time, he had no hesitation in saying that he thought Mr. Horsman was well founded in his main proposition, that they had a right to look to the increased value of Church property, and that it ought to be applied to augment the incomes of the clergy and provide spiritual instruction for the people. With respect to the motion, he did not think it advisable to address the Queen for a Commission, though he was quite ready to issue instructions for an inquiry into an approximate value of this property. It would be recollected that, some years ago, certain of the bishops refused to give a full account of the property they held to a Commission of Inquiry. Now there was no great inconvenience in that; but he thought it was not a becoming position for the Crown to be placed in, when it coming position for the Crown to be placed in, when it directed an inquiry to be made into the full value of Episcopal property, and received a refusal from some of the Bishops to communicate any information on the subject. Whether full and compulsory powers of inquiry shall be given by act of Parliament, was another question. He hoped it would satisfy Mr. Horsman when he declared, that he should treat this subject in a similar spirit with that in which he had addressed himself to the other subjects he had brought before the House; that he would direct an inquiry to be made into the value of

Sir Robert Inolis observed, that Mr. Horsman had gained a bloodless victory; one which might well satisfy a more ambitious mind. He added his opinion that Mr. Horsman had stated his case very fairly: there had been no reference to individuals which could give pain to anybody, and no assertion of a principle which he thought a true Churchman ought not to maintain. Sir Robert joined in the hope that Mr. Horsman would not press his motion to a division.

Mr. Goulburn was ready to concur in any measure that would render Church property more available for the religious teaching of the people.

Mr. Page Wood expressed his opinion that the fears of a difficulty in procuring information by Royal Commission was groundless.

fears of a difficulty in procuring information by Royal Commission were groundless.

Lord John Russell repeating his hope that Mr. Horsman would not divide, Mr. Horsman yielded: knowing the straightforwardness of Lord John's character, he would rely on his assurance; but he strongly hoped that no opportunity of making the inquiry would be missed during the recess: indeed, he should rise on the first night of next session and inquire what measures the House might expect as the result of the councils held in the recess.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

SUNDAY TRADING.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the Sale of Beer Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Chaven Berkeley moved the omission throughout the bill of the words "before half-past twelve o'clock in the afternoon:" he desired that the restriction should simply be during the morning service. On a division, the motion was rejected, by

Mr. MILNER GIBSON moved the omission throughout the bill of all words that related to the closing of public-houses till the ending of divine service in the

public-houses till the ending of divine service in the morning. Negatived by 58 to 24.

Mr. Hume moved the omission after the words "any house or place for public resort for sale" of the words "ready-made coffee, tea." Sir G. Grey opposed the motion. The clause, he said, is deemed necessary in its present shape, and is approved by the respectable coffeehouse-keepers. The motion was supported by Mr. Osborne, Mr. Wakley, and Colonel Thompson. On a division the amendment was carried by 44 to 34. was carried by 44 to 34.

BILLS WITHDRAWN.

On the motion of Mr. S. CRAWFORD, the order of the On the motion of Mr. S. CRAWFORD, the order of the day for going into committee on the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill was discharged, after a short conversation between Mr. Hume, Mr. P. Schoff, and the Chancellon of the Exchequen, as to the propriety and expediency of diminishing the stamp duties on the transfer of small properties, not only in Ireland, but also in England and Scotland.

On the motion of Mr. Burywerton the order of

On the motion of Mr. BROTHERTON, the order of the day for the second reading of the Bakehouse Bill, brought in by Lord R. GROSVENOR, was also discharged.

Mr. FAGAN likewise withdrew his Life Policies of

Assurance Bill.

COMPENSATION BY THE HUNDRED.

Sir William Clay moved the second reading of the Remedies against the Hundred Bill. He explained the present state of the law.

plained the present state of the law.

By an act passed in the 57th year of George the Third, a remedy was given against the hundred for damages inflicted by riotous assembly, and full compensation could be recovered. But by acts passed repealing the previous law, and to some extent repealing each other, the law has been totally altered, and there is no remedy unless the rioters who have done partial damage contemplated a felony—that is, a total destruction of the building. The acts did not extend to Scotland; so that the law of George the Third remains in force there now. Sir William Clay desired to assimilate the law of the two countries, and return to the 57th Geo. III. cap. 19; and this is the drift of the present bill.

Sir George Grey opp osed the bill.

Sir George Grey opp osed the bill.
Mr. Bankes, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Spooner, Captain
Pechell, Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Henley, pressed
for some alteration of the present law. Sir George

GREY at last consented to affirm the principle of the bill, by reading it a second time; but only on the distinct understanding that the House should not go into Committee. Bill read a second time.

WINDSOR.

On the motion for going into committee on the Windsor Castle and Town Approaches Improvement Bill, Mr. Hums moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day week.

After a short conversation, the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill passed through committee. The Caledonian Canal Bill was read a third time and passed; the report of the Loan Societies Bill was received, and the House adjourned at five.

FARMERS' ESTATE SOCIETY (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day being read for bringing up the report on this Bill, Mr. STAFFORD and Col.

DUNNE moved new clauses, but withdrew them.

Mr. P. Schope move 1, on the consideration of clause 14, to substitute ten for thirty acres as the minimum size of lots to be sold to the company.

Col. THOMPSON seconded the motion. He believed that the present was a most apt occasion to prove that the Imperial Parliament could do good for the poor of Ireland.

The House divided-For the amendment . Against it 38-52
The Report was then brought up and received, and after some formal business, the House adjourned

until five. In the House of Commons on Monday, this bill

was read a third time, after a division on an amendment by Col. DUNNE, that the words " for the purpos of carrying this act into effect" be omitted-for the amendment, 13, against it, 39, majority, 26.

SUGAR DUTIES.

At the usual hour of sitting, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the House went

into committee on the Sugar Duties Bill
In committee, Lord G. BENTINCK pointed out at least half a dozen inaccuracies, he could not say blunders, in the new schedules—inaccuracies that differed from his former "budget of blunders" in this, that they were in favour of, instead of being against the planters. He would, therefore, content himself with merely pointing them out, it not being his intention to move any amendment with regard to them. These, added to a quarter of a hundred blunders which he had on a former occasion pointed out, made upwards of thirty errors into which the Government had fallen in connexion with their un-fortunate Sugar Bill. Previously to pointing out these inaccuracies the noble lord had moved an amendment, on which the committee divided and he was defeated.

The CHANGELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the schedules as they stood; after which the different clauses of the bill went through committee.

Lord G. BENTINGE then moved the insertion of two new clauses into the bill, both of which, on division, aking place upon them, were negatived.
The House then resumed and the chairman re-

On Monday, the order of the day was moved for bringing up the Report on this bill.

Lord G. Bentinck hoped the Report would not be brought up in its present shape, unless it was desired that the name of Wood should be immortalized for the blunders which had been perpetrated in this Bill or the inaccuracies as they had been in this Bill, or the inaccuracies, as they had been called [hear, hear]. He was sure the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the hon. Member for Westbury would be laughed at in the city if the Bill was carried, and that no merchant would accept either of them for a clerk, or think the Right Hon. gentleman ought to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he per-petuated all these mistakes by retaining this Bill. He therefore, as a friend of the Government, and that they might not appear ridiculous in the city, implored them to set the figures right.

The Chancellon of the Exchequen was obliged

for his noble friend taking such care, but nevertheless he believed the calculations of his hon, friend were right, and was quite willing to run the risk of no merchant in the city taking him for a clerk [a

The Report was then received, and the third reading was fixed for Monday.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS. On the motion that the House go into committee on the bill, Sir HENRY HALFORD, in illustration of the mode in which he feared that this measure might be disadvantageously applied to the purposes of Go-vernment patronage, related a case which had oc-curred in Leicester; it appearing that a piece of patronage, in connexion with the Post-office in that county, had been placed by the Post-office authori-ties at the disposal of Mr. Gardner, who had been returned for Leicester, but afterwards unseated for

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had heard nothing of the case referred to.

The House then went into committee on the bill, and the clauses up to 4 were agreed to. Some and the clauses up to 4 were agreed to. Some amendments were proposed and negatived. Colonel Bibthorp caused some laughter by calling upon Lord John Russell to define what was meant by "corrupt practices." If to discharge the common duties of life was bribery and corruption, he (the Colonel) at once pleaded guilty to the charge

[laughter]. In the House of Commons on Monday, on the motion that this bill be committed, a conversation on the subject of treating at Elections arose, during which Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. Stuart Wortley laid it down, that giving refreshment to county electors on their coming to the poll was not treating, unless that refreshment was given for the purpose of influencing the vote. Mr. V. Smith contended that, so long as the customs of England remained as hospitable as they now were, some refreshment must and ought to be given to county electors, who came from a distance to tender their votes. This was controverted by Mr. BRIGHT, who was disposed to put treating in counties on the same footing as treating in boroughs. In his opinion all treating ought to be looked upon as corrupt. In North Cheshire there had been 2,000 cases of treating on one side, and none on the other. The treating could not proceed from motives of hospitality, because persons never gave refreshments to those who were going to vote against them [a laugh]. Colonel Sinthon, for his part, would not abandon the habits of hospitality to please anybody. If one of his constituents called upon him when he was at lunch, was he not to ask him to take a glass of wine or a buson of soup for fear some purist should cry out "Bribery?" His motto was "hospitality, and the exercise of the duties of Christian charity."

The House then went into committee. On clause 11, Colonel SIBTHORP complained that, under this clause persons might be compelled to produce any books, papers, deeds, documents, and writings be-fore the Commissioners. For his own part, he would not give up his family writings and deeds to any Commissioner, or to any man living, except his confidential legal adviser. He would rather go to the Tower than do so [a laugh]. He considered that this was a most tyrannical and domineering proposal

on the part of a Government, a good many of whom, probably, had no documents, or deeds, or banker's

books at all [laughter].

After a discussion and several amendments, only v rbal alterations were made. The part of the first schedule which includes Derby, Great Yarmouth, and Carlisle, only, passed.

The House then resumed, and shortly afterwards resolved itself into a Committee of Supply on the Museum Estimates, which were moved by Sir R. Perl, and agreed to after some slight discussion.

THE URQUHART CORRESPONDENCE.

Lord John Russell's moving to substitute an amended order concerning this correspondence led to a discussion, Mr. URQUHART saying that he pro-tested against the amended order. He did not want tested against the amended order. He did not want
the papers which were now offered to him, and he
should not accept them. It was the noble lord at
the head of the Foreign Department who was
anxious to shirk inquiry. He should now quit the
House. Having uttered these words, the hon.
gentleman bowed to the Speaker, and retired.
Lord Palmerston explained.
The motion was avered to

The motion was agreed to.

POOR-LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

On Friday, in committee on the Poor-law Union Charges (No. 2) Bill, Mr. C. BULLER said the measure was only of a temporary nature, and would not be in operation for a longer period than twelve months, after which another and more comprehensive measure would be introduced.

Mr. Hudson complained of the heavy charges imposed upon railways for the support of the poor, and thought some more equitable system of rating ought to be adopted.

Alderman Sidney objected to the bill as not being

comprehensive enough to remedy the evils sought to be put an end to.

After a lengthened discussion, the several clauses

were agreed to, and the report ordered to be brought up on Saturday.

The Paymasters' Offices Consolidation Bill, the Highway Rates Bill, and the Windsor Castle and Town Approaches Improvement Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill was read a second time and the Insolvent Debtors' Court Bill

second time, and the Insolvent Debtors' Court Bill was reported. After which the House adjourned till a quarter past five o'clock,

On Saturday Mr. CHARLES BULLER, in Committe on the Poor-law Union Charges (No. 2) Bill, pro-posed—among other changes that he had notified, and that had passed without dissent—to omit clause 5, which declares that paupers who have had an 5, which declares that paupers who have had an industrial residence of five years in a parish shall be irremoveable. Mr. Clements, Mr. Morgan John O'Commell, Mr. Grogan, and Mr. Sadlier, opposed the withdrawal of the clause; and a discussion arose. Mr. Buller regretted much that the clause was ever introduced, the law being really not uncertain on the subject: its retention would open irritating subjects, and it was now withdrawn more in view of that possibility than in deference to opposition by English sibility than in deference to opposition by English Members. Mr. Monsell advised his friends to allow the withdrawal of the clause; but they persisted in their opposition. Mr. Buller finally bowed to their decision, and allowed the Chairman to report pro-

gress.
On Monday, the bill was committed pro forma, in order that it might be reprinted with Mr. Bulier's

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

Mr. DISRAELI complained of a new act of aggression on the part of the Germanic Confederation : the National Assembly now sitting at Franklort, having by a recent decree repudiated the treaty of 1839, with regard to the arrangement made by the King of the Netherlands, for the cession of a portion of the Duchy of Luxemburg an. the Duchy of Limburg to Belgium, and to which treaty England had been a party. It was evident the German Confederation was about to act as they had done in Schleswig and Holstein, and he wished to know whether the Government had any information to give on that Government had any information to give on that important subject, and whether they might expect that the faith of treaties would be preserved in this instance.

Lord PALMERSTON said, before this country feel itself entitled to interfere, it would be necessary to inquire what had passed between the late King of the Netherlands and the German Confederation. As soon as that answer had been received, he should be able to answer more satisfactorily the question of the hon. gentleman.

ARMING THE POLICE.

Lord D. STUART, referring to a statement that the police were going about armed with swords, in-quired whether it was true, at a time when there was no disturbance. It had been stated, by a gentleman formerly a member of that House, that the species of weapon with which they were furnished was a sword the back of which formed a saw; and a surgeon present declared that he had seen one of them, and that it was f such a nature that a thrust with it must cause certain death. Had such weapons been put into the hands of the police? and, if so, was it by the authority and with the sanction of the Home Secretary, that they were to be habitually furnished with swords of that horrible description?

Sir G. GREY answered, that there was no intention that the police should be habitually furnished with swords; but it had been the practice when there was any apprehension of violence in the streets at night, to arm a certain portion of the police [cheers]—and an unusually large number had recently been armed with his (Sir G. Grey's) direct sanction [cheers]. It had been done in London,

Manchester, and other places, in consequence of threats that it was intended to appear armed in the streets, and do injury to property and persons [hear, hear], These formidable weapons were some cutlasses from the Tower, which were least likely to be wanted, and were, therefore, lent. A part of the back was serrated, because they were made for troops employed for bivouac, and in order to cut down trees if necessary.

IRISH PUBLIC WORKS (No. 2) BILL.—PAY-MENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MENT OF PRIESTS.

In the House of Lords, on Friday night, a debate arose upon the second reading of the Irish Public Works (No. 2) Bill, though that measure was scarcely mentioned, the discussion turning upon a totally different question, raised by the Earl of Ellenborough. He entered upon a short review of the state of Ireland, inquiring into the cause of the continued dissensions which had distinguished it from every other European kingdom:—

There was nothing in the character of the Boman Catholic religion which of necessity led directly to the disorganization that existed. Some of the best portions of Europe were those in which that religion existed in its utmost purity. It was not because Ireland had been onquered country; it was not because a large portion of the land had been confiscated; it was not because, for many years, there had existed laws of persecution in that country—for there was hardly a country in Engage that country—for there was hardly a country in Europe or Asia which had not passed through the same circumthat country—for there was hardly a country in Europe or Asia which had not passed through the same circumstances of being conquered by aliens, of confiscation, and vindictive legislation; but in all those countries they saw the vanquished and the victor now living together in unity, because they were under the same laws, and identified as the same people. What, then, was the cause of a different state of things in Ireland? He believed it to be this,—that there existed in Ireland this peculiarity, which had never existed in any other country in the world, that the religion of the Church of the great majority of the people was repudiated by the State. Where, then, were they to find a remedy? Not where some persons had suggested it should be found—by taking the property of the Protestant Church for the purpose of endowing the Roman Catholic Church. His view was, that they ought to make the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church stipendiaries of the State, and at the same time subject the right of patronage to the control of the Crown of England. He begged, then, to call their lordships' attention to the large fund at the disposal of Parliament to be appropriated solely to the purposes of Ireland; and to ask who could reasonably object to spending those sums, as they were gradually paid into the Imperial Treasury by the people of Ireland, in building glebe-houses, and in purchasing glebes for the use of the Roman Catholic clergy, and attaching those glebes and glebe-houses to the cures; not interfering in the slightest degree with the appointglebes for the use of the Roman Catholic clergy, and attaching those glebes and glebe-houses to the cures; not interfering in the slightest degree with the appointments, but leaving everything in that respect exactly as it stood at present? He saw not the slightest ground on which the most sealous religionist could object to a proposition which, if carried out, would have the effect of placing the Roman Catholic priests in a position of respectability and independence, such as would give a right direction to their minds, and increase their authority for purposes of good over the people.

Lord MONTEAGLE expressed his gratification at the proposal made; and cited George the Third, who, though a most zealous Protestant, had been favourable to the endowment of the Romish priesthood. Lord STANLEY declined to enter into so important a subject upon a merely incidental discussion; but expressed no adverse opinion. Lord BEAUMONT generally supported Lord Ellenborough's views.

CHARITY TRUSTS BILL.

The motion for going into Committee on the Charity Trusts Bill was resisted by Lord STANLEY, on the ground that the measure had been introduced too late in the session for proper discussion; and therefore, although the educational provisions were not to be pressed, he wished to postpone it till next session. After a long and uninteresting discussion, the motion was affirmed, by 21 to 19; and with some further resistance, the bill passed through the Com-

In the House of Lords on Monday the business done was limited to the passing of the bills on the table through their various stages, with notices of motion from Lord Stanley, on the subject of Sicily, and Earl Grey, on that of emigration.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND MAR-RIAGES (SCUTLAND) BILL

The LORD ADVOCATE, in a speech of details in proof of the inefficiency of the present law regarding the registration of births, &c. in Scotland, and as to that of marriage in that country, which he con-sidered a public reproach, moved the second reading of bills having for their object to place these subjects on a more satisfactory basis. A somewhat hostile debate ensued. The bills were read a second time.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL-THE CHOLERA.

The House went into Committee on this bill for the purpose of considering the Lords' amendments. Lord MORPETH, on the amendment to clause 8, said he did not propose to disagree to the amendment introduced at the instance of a most rev. prelate, but he proposed to add a further proviso, that when the mortality should exceed the rate of 23 in 1,000 in any locality, the Board of Health should have the power to send down inspectors without any petition from one-tenth of the inhabitants, as proposed by

He considered this the more necessary in consequence the certain approach of the cholera. On this subject of the certain approach of the cholera. On this subject he did not wish to excite any undue alarm, but he felt he should not act a fair or friendly part either to the House or the public if he was to conceal the fact that it had been ascertained that the cholera was advancing in head the cholera was advancing in head to the cholera was advancing in head the cholera was advancing in head to the cholera. precisely the same track which it had pursued in 1832, and that its approach had been heralded as it was in the last visitation by the same precursors—the influenza and diarrhosa. He regretted to state that it did not come in a softened degree.

Mr. Henley and other hon. Members having suggested that the power given to the Central Board by this clause should be provisional and not direct, Lord Morpeth assented, and the clause, as amended, was agreed to. On the amendments to clause 37 being put, Lord Morpeth said he should move the Committee to agree to the one which made the removal of the local surveyors from their office dependent not on the mere will of the local authorities, but subject to the approval of the Central Board. On a division, the Lords' amendment was carried by a majority of 20—the numbers 55 to 35. Various amendments to other clauses were agreed to and amendments to other clauses were agreed to, and others disagreed with.

On the clause prohibiting the emission of opaque smoke, Mr. BRIGHT observed that this clause com-prised all the absurdities of all previous smoke bills. Hon. gentlemen who advocated this clause could not be aware how in uriously it would affect the manufactures of the kingdom. But beyond this, as it factures of the kingdom. But beyond this, as it stood, it could never be carried out; no magistrate would ever be able to convict upon it. A penalty was imposed in all cases where the nuisance arising from opaque smoke was not abolished if practicable. Who was to decide whether it was practicable or not? Fifty different patentees would each tell you that it was practicable, but only by means of his particular invention [a laugh]. Then who was to decide between opaque and transparent smoke? Whether it was opaque or not would often depend upon the background. It was childish to legislate in this way.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL could not deny that the clause, if passed in its present shape, might occasion some difficulty, and he should be glad if his hon.

friend could suggest such alterations as would make it a good working clause.

Mr. Bright believed that would be impossible

Mr. Bright believed that would be impossible [a laugh].

The clause was struck out.

On clause 83 being put, "burial grounds, &c., dangerous to health, may be prohibited;" to which the Lords had added the proviso, "that nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect the right of interment in any family vault or burial-place," the committee divided, when the proviso was negatived by a majority of 5—the numbers, 47 to 52.

On the resumption of the House, a message for a conference with the Lords on the amendments was agreed to.

agreed to.

TAXATION. On the motion for going into a Committee of

Mr. Ewart renewed his annual motion for the substitution of direct for indirect taxation, and, after advocating the expediency of reducing our duties on all articles of general consumption, proposed a resolution to this effect:—

That it is expedient that there should be a revision of our present system of taxation, especially with a view to extend the commerce of the country, and to increase the employment and comforts of the people.

Mr. HUMB seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the finances of the country during the present year had been in such a state that he had not been able to make any reductions of duties, except some very small reductions, which it was scarcely worth while to mention. He admitted that it was advisable to to mention. He admitted that it was advisable to reduce duties in all cases where the reduction of them would extend the consumption of the articles on which the duties were imposed; but he could not consent to the reduction of nine or ten millions of duties, as Mr. Ewart and his friends proposed, and to the imposition of taxation to that amount on the

realized property of the country.

Mr. Hume supported the resolution, but regretted that the attention of the Government had not been forced to the propriety of repealing forthwith the legacy and probate duties and the assessed taxes.

After a few words from Dr. Bowning on the same

Mr. Cobben hoped that Mr. Ewart, in whose general principles he concurred, would not divide the House on his resolution. He was too late in bringing it forward this session; but he trusted that better success would betide him in the next.

After a few words from Mr. Ewart, who protested

that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was mistaken of duties this session, the motion was withdrawn.

SUPPLY REPORT.

The report of the committee of supply was brought up, and the resolutions were read.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Hume protested against going into Committee of Supply at that hour of the night on the Naval Estimates, especially as the evidence taken by the committee on those estimates had not yet been printed. This led to some conversation between Mr. CORRY and Mr. COBDEN, which terminated in Lord J. Russell's assenting to a postponement till Wednesday.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. Huns, on the resolution for granting the sum of £28,445 for the British Museum being proposed, took the opportunity of stating that the Grenville library, the gift of which to the nation had been so highly and justly lauded by the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth, was lying unarranged and covered with dust at the British Museum, and owing to the neglect of the officers, this most inter-esting collection of books was utterly useless to the

The resolutions were agreed to, and the report was

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARRIAGE WITH A SISTER-IN-LAW.—On Wednes day, Mr. S. Wortley postponed till next session the introduction of his bill for legalizing marriage between a widower and the sister of his deceased wife. Such marriages were absolutely null and void. Such marriages ought, however, to be rendered legal.

On Friday, the Exchange of Ecclesiastical Patronage between Her Majesty and the Earl of Leicester Bill was read a second time, and, on the motion of Viscount Morpeth, was referred to the Committee of Selection, which was gifted with the power to sit and proceed on Wednesday.

PRINTING FOR THE HOUSE.—Lord D. STUART presented a Petition from Mr. L. J. Hansard, stating that he had been twenty seven years printer to the House, and submitting that it would be advantageous if a national printing-office were established.

DISBASED SHEEP .- Mr. LABOUCHERB, in reply to Mr. O'Connon, said that he believed a great number of diseased sheep had been sold at Smithfield.

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES .- LOT MORPETH moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to renew and amend the Act of 9 and 10 Victoria, c. 96, for the removal of nuisances and the prevention of contagious diseases.

CONTAGIOUS DISORDERS IN CATTLE.-Mr. LABOU CHERE brought in a bill to prevent the spread of contagious disorders amongst sheep and cattle.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND.—Mr. LABOUCHERE, on Monday, in answer to Mr. Hume, stated that it was not the intention of Government to institute any further inquiry into the management of the Merchant Seamen's Fund, until the bill for altering the navigation laws had been passed.

DEFERTION OF SEAMEN AT QUEBEC .- The right hon, gentleman stated that the Earl of Elgin and the merchants of Quebec were engaged in devising means for putting a stop to the desertion of merchant seamen at that port.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL intimated, in answer to Mr. HERRIES, that Tuesday was now the only day open in the week on which that right hon. gentleman could bring on a discussion on the report of the Committee on Commercial Dis-

EMIGRATION.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to Lord Ashley, expressed his readiness to spread in-formation on Emigration, but could grant no further

ITALY, -HAITI. -Lord PALMERSTON said, that the British Government, in concert with that of France, were taking steps, in order by amicable negotiation to bring the war in the north of Italy to a termination, —and, in answer to Mr. W. Gladstone, that a British man-of-war had been despatched from Jamaica to Haiti, in order to protect the British inhabitants of that island.

Supposed Case of Cholera. — The Registrar-General, in his weekly Report, records a case of Asiatic cholera, in Belgrave (sub-district). The deceased was a female, aged fifty-four, and the disease of fifty-eight hours' duration. Mr. Jorden, the registrar, states, that "this was a distinct case of Asiatic cholera, occurring in his own practice, of which he had seen much both at home and in the East. The patient was said to have suffered from a East. The patient was said to have suffered from a severe attack when it prevailed before, some sixteen years ago. She was attacked suddenly in bed, at four o'clock in the morning, having the day before dined on half-boiled cabbage and some sort of dumpling."

The Model Parish.—On Friday week, the Rev. W. Wight, M.A., delivered an eloquent lecture explanatory of the above scheme, Low Harrogate. The Rev. George Digby, M.A., incumbent of Low Harrogate, presided on the occasion, and at the close of the lecture publicly announced his adhesion to the total abstinence principle (the foundation principle proposed to be adopted in the model parish) and declared his fixed determination not only to act upon it himself, but to seek its diffusion by all the upon it himself, but to seek its diffusion by all the means within his reach. A collection was made in aid of the object amounting to £3 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$.

Mr. Hupson is engaged in active litigation with some Sunderland publicans, who claim payment for meat and drink furnished to voters at the last general election. The Railway King, in defence, pleads the provisions of "the Tippling Act."

THE SALE AT STOWE .- During the continuance of this sale it is in contemplation to run extra conveyances daily to and from Buckingham and the Great Western Railway station at Oxford, and the London and North Western Railway station at Wolverton. The effects are now on view to those possessed of catalogues, which cost 15s. each, and which admit four persons, and will remain so till the sale, which commences on the 15th instant.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH BURGLARS.—Clarke, butler to a gentleman residing in Moray Place, Edinburgh, hearing a noise during the night, armed him-self with a sword-stick and sallied out by a back door; a robber sprang upon him; Clarke plunged the sword into the fellow's thigh; the thief fired a pistol at him; then both closed. The sword having broken, the butler assailed the man with a claspknife, cut him on the arm, threw him down, and was about to bind him, when a second robber leaped upon his back, and the first was enabled to get up. The two fellows then ran away; the butler gave chase, and a second pistol was fired at him. The burglars got clear off, though one was severely wounded, and seems to have carried away the point of the sword in his thigh. The gallant butler escaped almost unhurt,

UNTIMELY PROROGATION OF PAR-LIAMENT

The present ministry, it would seem, is using its The present ministry, it would seem, is using its utmost efforts to disgust its best and worthiest friends. Insincerity, shuffling, selfishness, it has displayed with impunity; but it will not be permitted to jeopardize a nation's peace in order that some hundred or two of its aristocratic supporters may shoot grouse on the moors. Liverpool is the first to remonstrate: let its example but be impediately followed by other leves to remonstrate. first to remonstrate: let its example but be immediately followed by other large towns, and, though it may produce no effect on the House itself, it cannot fail to arouse the indignation of the country. The Liverpool Mercury of Saturday states that on Wednesday last a deputation consisting of Messrs. Robertson, Gladstone, Charles Robertson, Clow, Bibby, Estill, Finch, and J. Smith, waited on the Mayor, "To request him to convene a public meeting, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament not to separate until it has effected a considerable reduction in the public expenditure, relieved commerce of some of the burdens injurious to industry, and adopted measures for the permanent imdustry, and adopted measures for the permanent im-provement of the state of Ireland; it being the opinion of the deputation that, unless this be done, the peace of the country will be jeopardized before the next meeting of Parliament, owing to the depressed condition of trade." The Mayor declined calling a meeting in the present excited state of affairs; but promised to inform the Government of the request that had been made. The following petition was then submitted for general signature, and received in a very few hours many hundred names: in a very few hours many hundred names :-

To the Commons of the United Kingdom, &c. The Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Brokers, Tradesmen, and other Inhabitants of Liverpool,

Humbly sheweth,—That the industrious classes of the people have been for the last two years, and still conpeople have been for the last two years, and still continue in a state of extreme depression and suffering, arising, in great measure, in the opinion of your petitioners, from the unequal and exorbitant duties of customs and excise with which many of the most important articles of commerce are burthened. That the national revenue has long fall n far short of the national expenditure, a position in which your petitioners conceive it to be both discreditable and dangerous to leave the finances of this great empire.

That widely-spread and deep-scated discontent, threatening even the peace and good order of the community, prevails in various parts of these realms, and particularly in Ireland. That these evils are not only vast in their extent and most grievous in their operation, but urgent in their character, evidently demanding the immediate adoption of searching, thorough, and well-devised remedies.

That, though your honourable House has now been in session for nearly eight months, and though various measures of a coercive character have been passed with much expedition, your petitioners are not aware that any law having even a remote tendency to abate any one any law having even a remote tendency to abate any one of the grievances complained of, has yet received, or appears likely to receive, the sanction of your honourable House, unless the Irish Encumbered Estates Bill and Tenants Eviction Bill should prove exceptions; but, on the contrary, that many of the remedial measures promised in her Majesty's speech at the opening of the present session of Parliament, having reference to the financial condition of the country, and to the substantial relief of social wants and grievances in Ireland, have not yet obtained the consideration of your honourable House.

That, under these circumstances, your petitioners.

That, under these circumstances, your petitioners have learned, with much concern, that it is the intention of your honourable House to adjourn at an early day, and this concern is aggravated by the fact that, as your petitioners are informed, and verily believe, one principal reason for such an adjournment is, that certain members of your honourable House may indulge in rural sports, to the neglect of their responsible duties as representatives of the people.

rural sports, to the neglect of their responsible duties as representatives of the people.

That your petitioners would respectfully submit to your honourable House, that to adjourn without at least earnestly endeavouring to remove the evils pointed out above, will evince a lamentable want of sympathy with the sufferings, wants, and wishes of the people at large, and cannot fail to have a most unhappy effect upon the public mind in the present general state of poverty, suffering, and discontent; and your petitioners would press the premises upon the consideration of your honourable House the more urgently, because they are convinced that unseasonable delay must affect the trade and industry of the country most injuriously, and may even become the means of endangering the public peace and safety.

peace and safety.
Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honourable
House not to adjourn, but to grant leave of absence to
all members who prefer the pleasure of field sports to their Parliamentary duties, and that you will forthwith proceed to equalize the revenue with the expenditure, by vigorous economy and retrenchment in every department; will adopt an equitable system of direct taxation, so as to set free the industrial energies of the country so as to set free the industrial energies of the country from their present bondage; and will devise and carry out such remedies for Ireland as may tend to allay the troubles of that unhappy country, especially taking all practicable steps more effectually to facilitate the sale and more profitable employment of encumbered estates, the settlement of the respective claims of landlord and tenant, the extension of fisheries, and the reclaiming of waste lands, under judicious regulations,

And your petitioners will ever your &a. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

SUICIDE AT HALIPAX .- On Tuesday week, James Walker, a middle-aged man, in the employ of Messrs. Crossley and Sons, committed suicide by taking prussic acid in a state of temporary insanity.

THE KIRTON MURDER.—CONFESSION OF TRAVIS.— Since his conviction for the robbery, Travis, now in Lincoln Castle, has confessed that he murdered Mr. Copeman, and robbed him of the amount stated at the trial. He also acknowledged the truth of the evidence given by the new witness Fell.

A farmer in Norfolk lost fifteen score of sheep last week by the small-pox.—Chelmaford Chronicle.

REFORM OF THE PENSION LIST.

The Liverpool Financial Reform Association continue their examination of the pension list. In their last report they say that "when examining the acts of parliament which authorize pensions, they perof parliament which authorize pensions, they perceived that some of them give the executive government a general power of granting pensions to certain public officers without consulting the House of Commons. One act, for instance, authorizes six pensions of £3,000 per annum each to be granted to First Lords of the Treasury or Admiralty, Secretaries of State, or Chancellors of the Exchequer; three pensions of £2,000 per annum each to the Chief Secretary for Ireland or Secretary at War; six pensions of £1,500 per annum each to other secretaries; and six pensions of £1,000 per annum each to under secretaries. In the opinion of this association all these extravagant acts should be imassociation all these extravagant acts should be immediately repealed, because the appointed guardians of the public purse are shut out by them from all power of checking this branch of ministerial extravagance; and because, by these acts, the mere tenure of office is constituted a sufficient title to a tenure of office is constituted a sufficient title to a pension, while they maintain that a pension to a public officer should be an unusual and additional reward for those exceptional cases when unusual and additional services have been performed. The system of retiring pensions is an indirect and discreditable method of augmenting salaries, which, if too low, should be openly and undisguisedly increased. The association maintain, however, that the following parties have been amply paid for their work, and that (excepting Sir H. Pottinger) they have performed no such extraordinary services as merit pensions. Under these circumstances they propose that these pensions (the judicial ones and Sir H. Pottinger's excepted) should be reduced one-tenth annually, so that, at the expiration of ten years they would be at an end.

Pensions for "Civil, Judicial, and Diplomatic Services," as taken from the Parliamentary finance Accounts for the Year 1847.

Name.	Present amount.	Pro- posed future amount.
Lord Bexley, ex-Chancellor of the Exche-		7 -
quer (salary £5000 per annum) Lord Glenelg, ex-Colonial Secretary (salary	£3000	1 3
£5000 per annum) Hon. Henry Goulburn, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer (*alary £5900 per annum)	2000	1 3
Hon. Henry Goulburn, ex-Chancellor of the	2000	2
Hon. S. R. Lushington	1500	1 8
Hon. S. R. Lushington Hon. J. W. Croker, ex-Secretary to the Admi-	1500	, i
ralty (salary £3000 per annum)	1500	3.5
(salary £3000 per annum)	750	cent. annually
Hon. H. Hobhouse, ex-Under-Secretary of		1 5
State (salary £1500 per annum), and is now Keeper of State Papers (salary £600		le e
per annum) Bir George Clerk, ex-Secretary of the Treasury (salary £2500 per annum) Bir J. Barrow, ex-Under-Secretary of the Admiralty (salary £1500 per annum)	1000	1
sury (salary £2500 per annum)	1200	ten
Sir J. Barrow, ex-Under-Secretary of the	1000	3
William Richard Hamilton, Esq	1000	9
R. R. Hay, Esq., ex-Under Colonial Secre-		3
tary (salary £2000 per annum)	1000) "
Sir Henry Pottinger, Plenipotentiary to China, (whose eminent skill and success	1000	
were of extraordinary service to the nation)	1500	£1500
Lord Brougham, ex-Lord Chancellor	5000 5000	4000
Lord Lyndhurst, ex-ditto	3500	3500
Sir J. B. Bosanquet, ditto	3500 3692	3500
Dr. J. Hinchciffe, retired Judge of Vice-Ad-	2092	3692
miralty Court Sir Robert Adair, ex-Ambassador to Turkey.	1000	1000
Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, ditto to ditto	2056 2056)
Viscount Strangford ditto to Russia	2056	11,
Sir Edward Thornton, Envoy to Portugal	1786	1 5
Sir Edward Thornton, Envoy to Portugal A. Cockburn, Esq., Minister of Wurtemburg J. P. Morice, Esq., ditto to Saxony G. W. Chadd, Esq., Envoy to Prussia B. Frere, Esq., Minister to Turkey C. Harmond Fox, ditto Jurked States	1516	1 2
G. W. Chadd, Esq., Envoy to Prussia	1300	1 8
G. Hammoud, Esq., ditto United States	1066 1066	1 3
Hon. H. Pierrepont, Envoy to Stockholm	1066	1 5
E J. Dawkins Esq. Minister to Greece	786	annually, and nil after eleven
Hon. Sir A. Forster, Euroy to Turin	1300	1 7
Hon. C. R. Vaugnan, ditto to United States. Hon. Sir A. Forster, Euvoy to Turin	900 1700	2
Lord Beauvale, Ambassador to Vienna Lord Erskine, Envoy to Munich	1276	1 3
H. Mandeville, Minister to Duenos Ayres	900) a
Sir Arthur Anston, Envoy to Madrid Lord Cowley, Ambassador to France	1413	1 []
Lord Heytesbury, ditto to Russia	2107	1 2
Sir R. Gordon, ditto to Vienna	1491	per cent.
H. Hamilton, Esq Sir George Jackson	848 308	1 8
James Morier, Esq	976	1 2
Colin Mackenzie, Esq	886	9
A. 8. Douglas, Esq	706 706	
Earl of Oriord	706	dud
E. P. Werry, Esq Hon. J. Talbot	436 526	l e
Sir H. Willock	346	11
Rev. Thomas Penrose	213	12

THE MESSRA. HAGAN.—At the Mansion-house, on Wednesday, Messrs. Edward and Henry Hagan, the partners in a firm which had been held in the highest respect, but which recently failed, were charged with having conspired to defraud Messrs. Young, Dowson, and Young, of copper to the value of £480. The prosecutors alleged that the goods were obtained when the accused knew that they were insolvent, for invadiate also in the Lordon when the second that they were insolvent, for immediate sale in the London market, but on the pretence of being shipped to Australia. The mass of evidence showed that the copper was obtained on the plea of shipping it. The Lord Mayor discharged Mr. Henry Hugan; Mr. Edward Hagan was held to bail in his own recognizances for £50 to appear again on the 15th August.

RESPITE OF THE CONVICT MARTIN.—Sir George Grey has forwarded a respite for Martin, convicted at the late Glamorganshire Assizes of murder. We have every reason to believe that a commutation of the sentence will follow .- Principality.

THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY AND THEIR ENGINE DRIVERS.

During the whole of the past week a state of During the whole of the past week a state of things has existed on the line of the London and North-Western Railway, consequent on a disagreement having arisen between the authorities of the line and that important body, the engine-drivers and firemen. There was a meeting of about 150 engine-drivers and firemen, held on Friday night, at the Railway-Tavern, Hampstead-road, at which statements were made of a most alarming and startling character. It appeared that the statement in the Times of Friday, that there was a strike and combi-Times of Friday, that there was a strike and combination among the engine-drivers, &c., for advance of wages, was untrue; that in fact, the Company proposed a reduction of the wages, which they (the engine-drivers) were not disposed to agree to—they wished the present rate to be continued—a system wished the present rate to be continued-a system that had worked well for years. The report that threatening letters had been sent to the directors was also unture. The Company on Monday week having expressed their determination to adopt the new arrangement, every man had tendered his resignation, giving a fortnight's notice. "Since then," said the chairman of the meeting, and engine-drivers "arbitrary measures had been adopted. Many engine-drivers had been removed forthwith, and others had to do their duty under the influence of the police. Policemen were all down the line in plain clothes, and the whole conduct of the Company was such as to create great alarm in the public mind and even great danger to the public safety. Men were being employed who had been discharged several times for drunkenness, others who knew nothing about the management of engines, and he believed that there were witnesses then present who had heard Mr. Walker, the chief of the locomotive department at the Camden Station, say that the directors were determined to pursue the course they had adopted at all risks. They had met for the purpose of receiving information, and of showing to the public that their interest was deeply mixed up with this matter, and he (the chairman) should be happy to hear the statements of every man pre-sent; at the same time, he hoped that no man would make a statement which was not within his own

make a statement which was not within his own knowledge, and which he was not prepared to verify upon oath" [hear].

Mr Wingrove said he had to report that a new man (whose name he gave) had just been stopped with his engine at the Camden Station, being drunk. This same man, on Wednesday, had to bring up the 8 a.m. train from Birmingham, and when required to go to work he was in such a beastly state of intoxication that another man had to bring up of intoxication that another man had to bring up the train. This man had now been employed on the line three days, and although it was known that he had been discharged six times before for drunkenness, and once fined £2, and imprisoned for a fortnight by the magistrates at Manchester, when he was employed on the Bolton and Preston line. Similar statements were made by other spectators with respect to the other men so employed.

Mr. T. Chapman stated that another of the effects for the content of the conte

of the proceedings of the Company in dismissing some of the engine-drivers was to overwork those who remained. On Wednesday last he was started from the Camden Station at 6 p.m. with a special train to Rugby, and returned with the 2.5 a.m. goods train from Rugby to Camden-town, at 7.30, a.m.; started again to Birmingham with the 9 a.m. train, and returned to Camden-town with the 2. 30 p.m. train, at 7.45 p.m., the number of miles travelled being 391 in 25 hours and 45 minutes; and Henry Clement, his fireman, had been on duty for twelve

hours previously.

Mr. Frederick Allen said, he had been an enginedriver in the North-Western Company's service for 11 years, and never met with an accident or had any charge made against him. On Thursday he went down to the Euston Station to take the 11 a.m. train out with No. 18 engine. On arriving Mr. M'Connell, said, pointing to six men, "I want to send these men down with you." He told Mr. M'Connell that the foot-plate was very small, and if there were five or six men on the engine with him he (Allen) could not perform his duty. Mr. M'Connell then said, "Oh, you will not take them?" He (Allen) said he would take the train, but he could this Mr. M'Connell said, "Then come down, and one of these men must take charge of the engine." He did as he was ordered, and the engine was then put in charge of a man who had never been down the line before, and, although there was a pilotengine sent down before the train, it was run into an embankment. He (Allen) offered to be taken into custody, if the authorities thought proper to make a charge; but he was told that his services were required no longer.

Thomas Picton said, that when this train arrived at Wolverton the foreman found the engine so short of water that he was quite alarmed lest the engine should blow up. The foreman was so alarmed at the incompetency of the man who took the train down, that he would not even employ him on an engine to shove the waggons about. He was the same party who had been staggering about at Rugby, and whose train Langham had been compelled to bring up.

Henry Clements, a youth apparently about 17 years of age, said that Mr. Walker came to him and said, "Clements, I want you to take charge of an engine." He (Clements) replied, that he could not take charge of an engine, as he was incompetent. Mr. Walker then said: "What! not at 7s. a-day? You are a foolish fellow to be led away by that set of fellows." Yesterday Mr. Walker ordered him to mind 109 engine. He (Clements) said he would mind her, but not go out with her. Shortly after

he said, "Take the damper off, and I'll go down to the square with you." He then did as ordered; the square with you." He then did as ordered; but they went down the incline so fast, that both himself and Mr. Walker were forced to rush to the breaks, shut off the steam, and reverse the engine;

breaks, shut off the steam, and reverse the engine; and if they had not done so they would have been into two engines which were standing on the line, and they would most probably have been killed.

Mr. Wood said he was an assistant-turner in the engine-shed. On Wednesday Mr. Walker came to him and said he was short of hands, adding, "I want to make you an engine-man." He said he did not understand it. Mr. Walker then said, "Then John Jones, your mate, must." Jones said, "I have no objection, but you must be responsible for all the objection, but you must be responsible for all the passengers I kill."

Several other statements of a similar extraordinary character were made by the men present, and a resolution was adopted persisting in their determination to resist the proposed classification.

There were said to be in attendance, at the house

where the meeting was held, two of the detective police in plain clothes.

The following notice was issued by the directors on Monday:—" A statement having appeared in the Observer newspaper of Sunday, and been copied into the Times of this day, to the effect that at a meeting on Friday of many of the engine-drivers and firemen employed on the London and North-Western Railemployed on the London and North-Western Kall-way, it had been alleged that it was the intention of the directors to use the classification as the means of ultimately reducing the wages of the men, I am instructed to declare that so far from this being the case it is their intention, in every instance, strictly to carry out the regulation by which engine-drivers and firemen are to be successively advanced as va-cancies may occur in the classes above them, and that it is not, and never has been, the intention of the directors to reduce the number of the men employed in these classes, or their rate of wages.—R. CREED, Secretary."

POOR REMOVAL ACT.

This act received the Royal assent on Saturday week. It comes into operation on the 1st of September, 1848. As the subject is one of great importance to parish officers, and all concerned in the management and removal of the poor, we subjoin an abstract of the provisions of the new act.

We premise that the Poor-law Amendment Act (4 and 5 William IV. c. 76) and this act are to be construed as one, so that the interpretation-clause in the former will be applicable to both. Thus, the word "parish" will comprehend both parish and township, &c. &c.

The oversage of the removing parish.

The overseers of the removing parish are no longer

The overseers of the removing parish are no longer required to send a copy of the examinations upon which the order of removal was made, but they are to send a statement of the grounds of removal, including the particulars of the settlement or settlements relied upon in support thereof.

The clerk to the justices who make the order o removal is to furnish, upon application by the overseers of the parish to which the removal is ordered, a copy of the depositions, on being paid twopence for every folio of seventy-two words. But neither his neglect to do this, nor any defect in the depositions, is to constitute a ground of appeal against the order.

An ample power is given to the court of quarter sessions, on the trial of an appeal against an order of removal, to amend the grounds of removal, the grounds of appeal, and the order of removal itself, upon such terms, as to payment of costs and postponement of trial, as the court shall think right and just. And the decisions of the sessions upon every point of this kind are to be final, and not liable to be reviewed by any other court, either upon a certiorari, mandamus, or otherwise.

The party making a frivolous or vexatious statement of grounds of removal or grounds of appeal, is to be liable to pay costs at the discretion of the court

of quarter sessions.

Orders of removal may be abandoned by the parish obtaining them, whether notice of appeal has or has not been given, and whether any appeal has been entered or not. A provision is added for the payment of costs upon such abandonment, so as completely to indemnify the parish to which the order of removal has been directed.

The ninth section of the new act (which was added in the House of Lords, on the recommendation of the select committee of peers) contains an important provision as to the time for giving notice of appeal against an order of removal; viz., that it must be within twenty-one days after the notice of chargeability and statement of grounds of removal have been sent, unless within such twenty-one days have been sent, unless within such twenty-one days a copy of the depositions shall have been required, in which case a further period of fourteen days after the sending of such copy shall be allowed for giving notice of appeal. In the case last mentioned, the removal shall not take place before the expiration of such further period of fourteen days.

All provisions relating to the sending and service of copies of orders of removal shall apply to suspended orders also.

orders also.

A SINGULAR DIRECTION.—A few days ago, a newspaper came by post to Loughborough, with the following description upon it as to the destination intended by the sender :-

"This paper is sent to Mr. John Kin,
Who keeps in the Market, the Lord Nelson Inn,
At Loughborough, a place where oft I have been;
In the county of Leicester, so fertile and green."

AMERICA.

THE LIBERTY LEAGUE.

A Convention of Delegates representing that portion of the Liberty party known as the Liberty League, which was formed at Macedon Lock in June last, and of which Mr. Gerrit Smith is the head, commenced its sessions at Rochester on Wednesday, the 31st June. The Convention was organized at the Court House, by the appointment of E. M. R. Glenn, of Wayne Co., President. The

Rochester Advertiser says:—
"A very spirited discussion arose on Wednesday,
on a resolution offered, declaring in substance that on a resolution offered, declaring in substance that it was the duty of the party to cut off all connexion with pro-slavery churches. The discussion took a wide range, and was participated in by Mr. Goodell and Mr. Pennell of Ontario, Rev. Mr. Pryne, Asa B. Smith, and William R. Smith, of Otranto, S. D. Porter, of Rochester, and others.

"The principal point in controversy was, what constituted a pro-slavery church and what constituted

stituted a pro-slavery church and what constituted a pro-slavery man. A part of those who partici-pated in the debate contended that a church which retained in its communion members who deposited their votes for a slaveholder for any office, or made use of the products of slave labour, was essentially a pro-slavery church, and as such no member of the Liberty League could consistently hold fellowship

of their party to secede from it at once.

"Rev. Charles E. Foote, of Mich., was nominated
on Thursday for the Vice-Presidency. Gerrit
Smith, of New York, was chosen about a year ago,
as their candidate for President, and Mr. William Goodell, editor of the *Investigator*, Honloye, New York, has been nominated as candidate for the office

with such church, but it was the duty of members

We have before us the Address of the above Convention, in which the position of the "Liberty League" is defined, its course vindicated, and its principles stated at length. The Liberty Party, from which the Liberty League is a secession, was established, as most of our readers are aware, for the purpose of organizing a combined political action against slavery in the United States. This, many of its members thought, was not sufficient ground to take, and accordingly in June 1847, a Convention was called for the purpose of conferring on the propriety of establishing a new party, which should include others besides the anti-slavery principle as its ground of action. "The measures of Governor of New York state. principle as its ground of action. "The measures of government thus proposed," says the Address before us, "in addition to the abolition of slavery as defined by our declaration of its inherent unlawful-ness, of the nature and ends of civil government in general, and the structure and duties of the Federal Government in particular, may be classified and enumerated as follows; viz. —

1. General suffrage and eligibility to office, irrespective of nativity, colour, &c. 2. [As a general statement.] The abolition of all monopolies. 3. Land limitation, distribution of the public lands, inalienable homestead. 4. Abolition of the custom-house, free-trade, direct taxation. 5. A virtual disbanding of the army and navy, a system of general and permeating the content of general and permeating the general and genera a system of general and permanent peace—consequent retrenchment of public expenses, and the reduction of executive patronage. 6. Judiciary reform, including the abolition of the distinction between law and equity. 7. Post-office reform, cheap postage, no post-office

In addition to these proposed measures of government, the members of the Liberty League here expressed their determination to withhold their votes from members of secret societies and from members and supporters of pro-slavery churches and ecclesiasand supporters of pro-slavery churches and ecclesias-tical bodies, taking care to avoid misconstruction by saying in that connexion, that they repudiated the idea of a compulsory religious establishment by the government, along with its prescribed forms of faith and worship, its religious tests of citizenship and of eligibility to office."

SLAVERY IN OREGON.

By the last advices, we learn that the Senate of the United States has been occupied in a warm debate on the question of the extension or prohibition of slavery in the new territory of Oregon. The position of affairs is thus defined in an article in the National Era, under the caption of "The Question

States:""No bill for the establishment of a territorial government in Oregon, without some anti-slavery safeguard attached to it, can pass the House of Representatives. No such bill, with the Wilmot Proviso [prohibiting slavery] appended to it, can pass the Senate. Unless, then, both houses can pass the Senate. Unless, then, both houses can agree on a bill in some way securing the territory to freedom, without embracing the form of the Proviso, the people of Oregon can have no government,

except they set up one for themselves.

"The bill now before the Senate is precisely such a one as we have just described. Its 12th section, in accordance with an unbroken series of precedents recognises the existing laws of Oregon. One of these laws excludes slavery; so that the bill recognises the right of the people of Oregon to exclude slavery by legislative action. But this is precisely the doctrine of General Cass, in which he is fully sustained by the democracy of the country rallied under his flag.

"This bill was reported unanimously by the Com-

"This bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Territories. Mr. Hale has withdrawn his amendment providing that the anti-slavery clause of the ordinance of 1787 shall be incorporated in it. No objection is made to the recognition of any of the existing laws of Oregon but one, and that is the one excluding slavery. A slaveholding senator has moved to strike out the entire section containing this recognition, which, if successful, may prevent

Oregon from having any legislative government

How the question has been decided we cannot et tell; but everything concerning slavery in the United States reminds us of the constant analogy which our own "peculiar institution," the State Church, bears to it. We cannot pass a law, nor step a foot, without getting in its way somehow or other; so it seems to be with slavery in the United States.

SCRAPS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

The Barbadoes Liberal says of a class of proprietors -those whose estates are deeply mortgaged:free labour in the colonies; in no other quarter is the free labourer subjected to greater exaction-more systematically cheated and oppressed, than by them. They can't afford to be just."

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. — Mr. J. Smith, editor of the Castigator, was assaulted in Albany on Friday morning, and knocked down by a young man named Wilson. Upon rising, Smith drew a pistol and fired it at Wilson, but missed him, when Wilson also drew one and fired it at Smith, who saved himself by dodging behind a box. Several other shots had been interchanged by the parties, when the police interfered and arrested Wilson. The cause of the assault was Smith's attacking Wilson through the columns of his paper .- Chronotype.

MEETINGS IN THE WEST .- Henry C. Wright, the apostle of peace, and Charles U. Burleigh, the elo-quent anti-slavery advocate, are travelling in com-pany through Western Pennsylvania and Ohio lecturing on the above subjects.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.—A petition is circulating in Ohio for the removal of the seat of the National Government from Washington to Cincinnati.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The wires on Morse' Philadelphia line of telegraph in New York, have been placed across the Hudson, being sunk to the bottom of the river. They have been operated on and work well.

A LADY FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. — Mrs. Lucretia Mott received five votes at the balloting for the Vice-President of the United States in the Liberty League

RESOURCES OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES .- The income of most, if not all, of the voluntary benevolent societies, whose anniversaries have been held in this city this spring, has been considerably in advance of that of any preceding year. According to the sta-tistics of the several annual reports read at the anniversaries, the following is the present financial state of each of the principal societies:-

	Dollare.
American Seaman's Friend Society	
Colonization Society	5,650
Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church	108,586
Foreign Evangelical Society	19,438
American Anti-Slavery Society	9,077
Society for Ameliorating Condition of the Jews	. 5,395
New York Institution for the Blind	. 28,643
American Home Missionary Society	. 140,497
American Bible Society	. 254,377
American Tract Society	. 237,155
American Board of Commissioners, estimated at	. 260,000
American Protestant Society	
Total	1,120,818

Of the societies of the Baptist denomination we have the reports of but two, as follows:—American and Foreign Bible Society, 31,521 dollars; American Baptist Home Missionary Society, 26,136 dollars.— New York Evangelical.

DEATH OF EDWARD BAINES, Esq. - It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mr. Baines, which took place on Thursday night, the 3rd instant, at a quarter before twelve o'clock. His constitution had been undermined by diseases which were formed before his retirement from Parliament seven years since. But his natural strength, and the equanimity of his temper, combined with care, preserved him in a tolerable measure of health and comfort till a severe attack of illness on the 17th ult., under which the powers of his constitution sunk; and he graduand gently declined, with no acute suffer died from exhaustion of nature, without a struggle. His mind retained its characteristic placidity and clearness, free from all excitement or wandering, to the last; and he was sustained by the humble firm hope of the Christian, looking for eternal life through the merits of the Redeemer. The deceased was born at Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, on the 5th of February, 1774; and he was therefore in his seventy-fifth year. He established himself in Leeds as a printer immediately on the termination of his apprenticeship, and on the 7th of March, 1801, he became proprietor of the Leeds Mercury, of which he continued to be the principal proprietor (in partner-ship with two of his sons) to the time of his death exercising through its medium, and otherwise, an important influence in public questions for the long period of forty-seven years. The sunset of his life was serene rather than glowing. Patient, resigned, and gentle, he watched the ebbing of the tide of life; and in the midst of his large family, looking around him with love and heavenward with hope, his death, like his life, was that of the good man. The funeral will take place on Thursday next, and the body be interred in the family vault at the Leeds General Cemetery.—Leeds Mercury.—[It will be seen that the report of Mr. Baines's decease, copied into our paper of last week from the Manchester Examiner, was premature. - ED. Nonconformist.]

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (AUGUST).

Among the heap of periodicals lying on our table there are no less than three quarterly Reviews which make their appearance this month. These alone would furnish matter enough to fill more than our wonted space, but as the reader may not wish us altogether to neglect their less bulky brethren we will glance at their contents as hastily as may be.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW has

several very able and interesting papers, and one or two which the general reader may think rather heavy. That on "Forster's Life of Goldsmith," certainly belongs to the former class, beside being written with considerable discrimination. "Few biographies," says the writer, "in any language are to be compared to this. It has been a labour of love, and as the product of searching industry and generous enthusiasm, it will not only throw fresh light upon Goldsmith and Goldsmith's age, but will go far towards raising biography into some-thing like the position due to it as an art." The review of "A History of the Hebrew Monarchy" is vigorous and searching; and, perhaps, the most valuable article in the number. It describes the work as one of a class of books put forth during the last ten years with great frequency, and having "for their common tendency and effect the undermining of general and deeply-cherished religious convicton." It is added that, "beyond all question, a current bearing adversely to everything historical and positive in religion has been set in motion; the current is constantly fed; it grows in strength and rapidity; it becomes more and more threatening; it must not be disregarded." Mr. Stoughton's "Spiritual Heroes" furnishes material for some good historic sketches in Puritan history. for some good historic sketches in Puritan history. "Chemistry, Agriculture, and Physiology," is a scientific paper, popularly written. "Rollo and his Race" may be the silly book the reviewer describes it to be; and if so, we are at a loss to know why even so many as sixteen pages have been thrown away upon it. A great deal of information or Garman literature is contained in the formation on German literature is contained in the notice of Dr. Vilmar's book on that subject, the extracts from which form the staple of the article. There are, in addition, papers bearing the titles of "The Modern Jesuit," "Revolution and Religion," "Sterling's Life and Writings" (written in a very liberal spirit), and "Tractarian Novels." This last is on a subject of which we have heard less of late than formerly, and gives some striking instances of the unscrupulous and Jesuitical dishonesty of the Gresleys, Pages, and Sewells, and other clerical novelists. We observe that, in a postscript on the reform movement, manhood suffrage is denied to be a right; and it is binted that, even if the suffrage were made commensurate with taxation, it might work even more oppressively than the present system.

The present number of the NORTH BRITISH REVIEW is in all respects an admirable one-its topics being well chosen, its matter highly instruc-tive, and the general style of its writing earnest, forcible, and entertaining. It opens with an ex-amination of the writings of Pope, full of just and healthy criticism, and written on the principle that "every great classic in our native language should from time to time be reviewed anew," especially if the matter and the character of his writings were greatly affected by the times in which he lived. The review of Dr. John Brown's Expository Discourses on the First Epistle of Peter (which is highly lauded) notices the singular fact, that within the last half-century there have not been "half-a-dozen exegetical works that have continued to be spoken of half-a-dozen years after their publication." The writer's remarks on this subject are, we think, deserving of attentive consideration on the part of our divines. In the notice of Mr. Johnston's Physical Atlas—an elaborate work. Johnston's Physical Atlas - an elaborate work, inasmuch as it embraces four classes of phenomena. viz. geology, hydrography, metereology, and natural history—we find it stated that on a calculation of the number of passengers sailing in the steamboats to or from New York during five years, only one life was lost out of nearly two millions of passengers! a circumstance which should not be forgotten in animadverting on Jonathan's supposed recklessness in such matters. The sketch of Sir T. F. Buxton's life is, of course, based on the lately published Memoir. We can only stay to notice two circumstances—one of them being, that Buxton's mother " used to set before him the idea of taking up some great cause by which he might promote the happiness of man;" the other, that, on his entering Parliament, Mr. J. J. Gurney wrote to him, recommending him to stick to "sound Whingism," and to take especial care to avoid "the spirit of Toryism," which bears the worst things because they are old, and with which reason, and even humanity, are nothing, and the authority of creatures as fallible as ourselves, everything." Surely good John Joseph would have to vary his injunction somewhat now. "Ghosts and Ghost-seers" is suggested by Mrs. Crowe's Night-side of Nature; the subject being.

scientifically and seriously treated. "Alas, poor Archdeacon Hare, the former complaining of some ghost!" for the result at which the writer has arrived is that as yet there is no place for him, and that we must wait more than "a little longer" before we can arrive at a solution of the difficult question. "Rome: its Present State and Prospects," gives a melancholy picture of the condition of the inhabitants of the celestial city; and, while speaking well of the intentions of the Pope, pronounces their fulfilment to be, from the nature of things, impossible. Mr. Rajah Brooke's career is rapidly and ably sketched in one of the articles; and another is devoted to the religious aspects of recent political events, but its speculations are, to our thinking, somewhat wiredrawn. We have seldom seen "the condition of the soldier question" treated in a more forcible and animated style than in the paper on "Army Reform," evidently from a military pen. "Irish Agitation and the State-Trials" closes the number; but we cannot exactly say what is the writer's purpose, while on the second of these points he appears to be inconsistent with himself.

The articles in this month's ECLECTIC REVIEW most deserving of notice are those on "The Punishment of Death," "Sabbatic Economics," and "Parliamentary Reform." The first of these treats the subject as one to be argued solely on the ground of expediency, and boldly grapples with the statements of those who assert capital punishment to be "necessary." A mass of evedence, statistical and historical, is adduced to prove that the gallows actually increases the crimes it seeks to the gallows actually increases the crimes it seeks to repress; and that as the penalty is less frequently inflicted, so the offences are diminished. The article affords much valuable information to all who are interested in this important question. The Sabbath question is handled with great vigour and pungency, though the article is rather fragmentary. It strongly insists that Sabbath desecration is "bad for religion, bad for morals, bad for mind, bad for health, and bad for wealth also." Remarking on Sunday railway trains, it observes that the question has been raised at a time when the diminution in the length of time required for travelling has

become remarkable :-

"When we can travel at the rate of a mile in a minute, for the first time since Adam, the demand is made to be able to travel on the day of rest. When intelligence can be transmitted hundreds of miles in a few seconds, can be transmitted hundreds of miles in a few seconds, an unusual earnestness and vehemence is used in insisting upon the right to the use of a day hitherto sacred from general use, in the transport of passengers or news. The public surely can spare the day better than ever. We can do as much travelling in an hour as our grandfathers could do in a day. We can transmit intelligence in an hour, which they could scarcely have done in a week. Precisely when this is happening, do we demand the day of rest for transmission of passengers and news.

Never in reference to travelling could we better afford to spare the Lord's-day. There never were in the world before equal means of making up for all delays when the day of rest is over. Stokers and engine-drivers annihilate time and space for us. While we sleep, they conduct us to the end of our journey with the speed of the racer. Surely in these circumstances, we can afford them the time which is needful for their moral and spiritual, their physical and mental, their temporal and eternal, well-being. To deprive them of their Sunday, when they have given us many days, is a grasping niggardliness dishonourable to the public, and ruinous to the railway employées."

At the same time, it is admitted that "there is a an unusual carnestness and vehemence is used in insist-

At the same time, it is admitted that "there is a good deal of Phariseeism" abroad on this subject; and, what is more important, the idea of Sabbath legislation is represented as finding no sanction in the New Testament. "There is not a particle of it favourable to the Agnew movement." The paper on "Parliamentary Reform," a very able one, has for its object to show the fallacy of the assumption, that a re-distribution of the franchise would increase the power of the landlord class, this being done by a series of very elaborate calculations. The remaining articles—viz., "Five Years in Kaffirland," "Lord Hervey's Memoirs of George II.," "Davis's Estimate of the Human Mind," and "Steady tor." Shotology of the Paris "" "Stoughton's Sketches of the Puritans" - our space will not allow us to notice; but we may remark, that the reviewer's estimate of the lastnamed book is more moderate than that of some of our contemporaries.

THE PROSPECTIVE REVIEW has a lengthened article on the currency monopoly, in which the act of 1844 is defended—an examination of the Social and Communist theories-a view of the Life of Dr. Channing-and a paper on Eton College; its

history, and scholastic discipline.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE has this month but one political article, and that is but partially so. "The Parisian Sketch Book" gives us a description of the ateliers nationaux, gloomy enough, but less effective than its author evidently meant it to be. We are sorry to find in the paper on "Kaffirland" a coarse attack on missionary institutions in general, and the Cape missionaries in particular. Among the lighter articles, there is a curious string of circumstantial evidences, entitled, "The Blue Dragoon.'

THE CHRISTIAN REFORMER, in addition to the usual monthly record of Unitarian proceedings, has a well-written paper, entitled, "Sundays at Geneva;" and it also contains an interesting cor-

passages in the Archdeacon's book, "Guesses at Truth," reflecting strongly on Unitarianism.

LOWE'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, THE WEEKLY

INSTRUCTOR, THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE RE-VIEW, and other journals, have articles upon which we should have been glad to comment, but must reluctantly pass them by for lack of

Ireland before and after the Union with Great Britain. By R. M. MARTIN, Esq. London: Nichols and Son, Parliament-street

MR. MARTIN'S work was originally published in 1832, when the Repeal question was rising into notice; was re-issued in 1843, on the occasion of "the monster meetings;" and is now brought down to the present time, to prevent, if possible, the further spread of the political contagion.

Its main object is to refute the statements in which Mr. O'Connell and the now defunct Repeal Association were wont to indulge, respecting the social and commercial condition of Ireland, both prior to and since the Act of Union. Amongst other charges brought against England were those of having annihilated the manufactures and commerce of Ireland—of having converted the most lightly into the most heavily taxed country on the face of the earth-and of having depopulated the country at the rate of 700,000 annually for the last ten years. The Union itself was also, as all are aware, declared to have been accomplished by corruption, and by "the demoniacal expedient of fomenting a rebellion." Mr. Martin, so far from thinking that Ireland has lost her independence, denies that she ever really possessed it, or that she was ever so "truly and integrally a kingdom as she is at this moment," and he refers at length to Irish history in proof of the turbulence and misery from which she suffered under a separate legislature. The historical portions of the volume display, however, the spirit of a vehement anti-Repealer, rather than the dispassionate calmness of the historian; and while he denounces, as he does with the utmost severity, the lawlessness and violence of the people, he takes but too little account of the oppressions from which they have suffered. Here and there the truth peeps out in the admission that the unhappy tenantry were "ground to powder by relentless landlords;" but then it is not that of the author, but an authority whom he quotes for another purpose. Disposed, as he says he is, by feelings of nationality to espouse the popular cause, there is but little indication that his sympathies are on the side of the people, but rather an anxiety to get up the most conclusive case against them. Hence we think that his work would have produced a greater effect had it admitted more and sought to prove less, and been marked not so much by a spirit of antagonism as of conciliation.

The statistical portion of the book is the most important, and probably that upon which the writer mainly relies. He asserts, and produces evidence to prove, that instead of Ireland having been in a flourishing state before the Union, her trade, shipping, and manufactures, were rapidly declining, and that since that period they have as rapidly increased, while the country has also progressed in other respects. To notice the catalogue of particulars which are made the subject of examination would exhaust our space. We have tables of the numbers and tonnage of Irish shipping; returns of the excise, customs, stamp, and legacy duties -of exports and imports of food and manufactures—of traffic on roads, railways, rivers, and canals; statistics relating to benevolent, religious, educational, literary, and economic objects; in fact, every conceivable test, of a numerical kind, is applied, in order to demonstrate the increase of wealth and comfort among the Irish people. Indeed, if we did not know may give the "lie circumstantial," if not the "lie direct;" and that, by the non-observance of modifying circumstances, they sometimes become altogether valueless, we should be ready to admit that the author had utterly annihilated the Repealers and their arguments. In fact, it is difficult, on a survey of his statements and deductions, to avoid the conviction that he has proved too much; so that an Irishman, on reading his work, is likely to experience just the opposite feeling of the plaintiff who declared, after hearing the statement of his case by his coun-el, that he had never before felt himself to be so injured a man!

Mr. Martin, however, is compelled to admit the existence of distress and wretchedness in Ireland to a fearful extent; but he denies that it is attributable to the Union, and asserts that it "is a social, not a political ill, which requires judgment and capital for its permanent relief." Neither does he ascribe it to Catholicism, for he says :-

"I never saw greater physical comfort in any part of he world than in Corynthia, Styris, and other parts of the Austrian dominions, where the Romish do trines are implicitly obeyed. . . . Neither can indelence or improvidence be their originating causes, for the Munster labourers, when removed to England, the respondence between the Rev. G. Armstrong and workmen, the best colonists, and excellent citizens." Colonies, or the United States, become the most laborious

He is "led to the conclusion that one of the great wants of Ireland is capital-a sufficient circulating medium-and a well-organized banking system;" and these Government should assist in supplying; though he has no hopes that there will be that confidence which is necessary to obtain capital so long as the "pernicious agitation" for Repeal lasts.

His second remedy is the drainage and reclamation of waste lands. The bog-land in Ireland covers no less than 2,830,000 acres. The cost of drainage would be 10s., and of reclamation about £5 per acre; and when reclaimed it would be worth twenty millions sterling! The question, of course, is, by whom is the work to be done, and if by the Government, how far are the ordinary rights of property to be interfered with? Our author hints that this is a case in which some sacrifice of private rights should be made for the general benefit of the people. If it be impracticable for the State to undertake it, he suggests that a Land Board should be established, under the control of the Treasury, which might purchase small quantities of land for drainage by the issue of Exchequer bills of a low denomination to be current in Ireland only, and to be payable out of the profits derivable from the sale of reclaimed

In addition to the improvement of waste lands, the advisability of encouraging the growth of flax, and also of developing the mineral resources of the country, are strongly insisted upon. An improved landlord and tenant law, the extension of small freeholds, and greater facilities in the transfer of land, are measures which could scarcely be omitted in enumerating the necessities of Ireland. To these are added the extension of the Scotch banking system, and a national system of emigration to the colonies—the latter recommendation being supported by important facts and

powerful appeals.

Now this plan of Irish reform may be excellent as far as it goes, but it strikes us that it omits almost as much as it proposes. For instance, is that long-standing grievance, the Irish Church, to be abolished? Nay, verily; for Mr. Martin appears as its zealous defender, and in the most unsatisfactory chapter in the volume contends that it is essential to the maintenance of liberty, and conducive to the happiness of Catholics and Dissenters generally! The enormous abuses existing in the Irish Establishment are carefully concealed. Not a word is said about its having two archbishops and twelve bishops with an average income of £13,000 each, while the number of Episcopalian Protestants in Ireland is not one-half so great as the population of the one diocese of London; nor is there a sentence in reprobation of such scandalous facts as that of there being 157 benefices in which the incumbent is non-resident, and no divine service whatever is performed! All that is involved in the existence of the Irish Establishment is a tax of six shillings per annum for each Protestant, and one shilling only on the whole population; and we are asked if this " can be considered a national grievance!" That the existence of a Protestant Establishment at all is a perpetual source of irritation to the people-that it aggravates religious bitterness, and fosters an oppressive and intolerant spirit, which is the parent of a thousand social evils-is more than is even dreamed of in his philosophy.

It must at least be accorded to Mr. Martin that

he has expended a more than common amount of care and industry on the production of this volume. To have collected such an array of facts and figures must have required great perseverance and labour; and not a little skill is shown in the mode in which he has classified and applied them to his purpose. If we do not altogether like the spirit in which he has written, and demur to many of his deductions, we are ready to admit that he has contributed information which maprove of considerable service in the study of Irish politics.

NARROW ESCAPE OF DEVONPORT DOCK-YARD FROM FIRE.—On Saturday morning her Majesty's Dockyard at this port most narrowly escaped a serious conflagration. The fire arose from the policeman on duty placing his lantern on the floor of one of the rooms, and covering it with some clothes, which took fire; but for the prompt discovery, it is impossible to estimate the extent of the damage that might have ensued.

TODMORDEN.-All the mills in the vicinity of Todmorden are now running full time, and factory hands generally are in full employment, but we are sorry to add that there are out of employment no less than four hundred hand-loom gingham weavers, which causes great suffering amongst that deserving body of labourers.—Leeds Mercury.

Boiler Explosion in Preston .- On Monday week an explosion of one of the boilers at Brunswickweek an explosion of one of the boilers at Bruiswickplace Mill, the property of John Cooper, Esq., took
place at Preston, by which one man, named Middleton, was killed on the spot, and eight others have
been danger-usly injured. The engine-tender is not
expected to recover. A similar accident occurred
about a month since at the Sovereign Mill, by which eight lives were lost.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

The Secret of Success.—It may to some appear like vanity in me to write what I now do, but I should not give my life truly if I omitted it. When filling a cart of manure at the farm dunghill, I never stopped work because my side of the cart might be heaped up before the other side, at which was another man; I pushed over what I had heaped up to help him, as doubtless he did to help me when I was last and he was first. When I have filled my column or columns of a newspaper, or sheet of a magazine, with the literature for which I was to be paid, I have never stopped if the subject required more elucidation, or the paper or magazine more matter, because there was no contract for more payment, or no likelihood of there being more. When I have lived in a barrack-room, I have stopped my own work and have taken a baby from a soldier's wife, when she had to work, and nursed it, or have gone for water for her, or have cleaned another man's accoutrements, though it was no part of my duty to do so. When I have been engaged in political literature and travelling for a newspaper, I have not hesitated to travel many miles out of my road to ascertain a local fact, or to pursue a subject into its minutest particulars, if it appeared that the public were unacquainted with the facts of the subject; and this at times when I had work to do which was much more pleasant and profitable. When I have needed employment, I have accepted it at whatever wages I could obtain, at plough, in farm-drain, in stone-quarry, at breaking stones for road, at wood-cutting in a saw-pit, as a civilian, or as a soldier. I have in London cleaned out a stable and groomed a cabman's horse for a sixpence. I have subsequently tried literature, have done as much writing for ten shillings as I have readily obtained—been sought after and offered—ten guineas for. But had I not been content to begin at the beginning, and accepted shillings, I would not have risen to guineas. I have lost nothing by working. Whether at labouring or literary work, with a spade or wi

PRETENSION.—A man passes for that he is worth. Very idle is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and idle is all fear of remaining unknown. If a man know that he can do anything—that he can do it better than any one else—he has a pledge of the acknowledgment of that fact by all persons. The world is full of judgment-days, and into every assembly that a man enters, in every action he attempts, he is gauged and stamped.

"What hath he done?" is the divine question which searches men, and transpierces every false reputation. A fop may sit in any chair of the world, nor be distinguished for his hour from Homer and Washington; but there can never be any doubt concerning the respective ability of human beings when we seek the truth. Pretension may sit still, but cannot act. Pretension never feigned an act of real greatness. Pretension never wrote an Iliad, nor abolished slavery.—R. W. Emerson.

abolished slavery.—R. W. Emerson.

Courage in Women.—This is a branch of general education which is not thought at all necessary for women; as regards which, indeed, it is well if they are not brought up to cultivate the opposite. Women are not thought to be courageous. Indeed to some persons courage may seem as unnecessary for women as Latin and Greek. Yet there are few things that would tend to make women happier in themselves, and more acceptable to those with whom they live, than courage. There are many women of the present day, sensible women in other things, whose panic terrors are a frequent source of discomfort to themselves and those around them. Now, it is a great mistake to imagine that hardness must go with courage; and that the bloom of gentleness and sympathy must all be rubbed off by that vigour of mind which gives presence of mind, enables a person to be useful in peril, and makes the desire to assist overcome that sickness of sensibility which can only contemplate distress and difficulty. So far from courage being unfeminine, there is a peculiar grace and dignity in those beings who have little active power of attack or defence, passing through danger with a moral courage which is equal to that of the strongest. — Friends in Council, by Arthur Helms.

The Himalayam Mountains. — Not a living creature is to be seen in all this deathlike solitude. From time to time, indeed, I watched the flight of a few beetles, but their monotonous hum soon died away in the silent air, leaving only a more intense feeling of solitude behind. At the end of one hour's march we had already reached the first broad field of snow; before entering upon it we had to ascend a hill of travelled stones, from which we obtained a bird'seye view of the broad valley through which we had just passed. To our right and left lay extensive moraines, those dirty glacier masses, loaded with argillaceous and stony fragments. We now proceeded to traverse the immense and shining fields of snow. In many places it was so soft that we sank in it up to our knees, and a most fatiguing march we found it. The ruined heaps of a fallen and shattered rock rise like an island in this ocean of snow; we halted upon it to rest ourselves and gather new strength. The confluent of the Goomty, whose course we were following, had long ere now disappeared beneath the immense glaciers and masses of snow. Only in some few spots, where deep crevices and formidable chasms were to be cleared, we heard the roar of its waters in the unseen depths below. We overcame, however, all these obstacles, and reached the further end in safety; but a long and toilsome ascent yet remained to be accomplished, before we could gain the

summit of the pass. We were forced to scale the precipitous wall of a vast glacier, while the wild wind was continually pouring down upon us showers of small stones from the lofty needle-like pinnacles of rock which, weathered and worn by friction, towered on our right from amid this sea of ice. At the end of four hours, the prince, the guide, and I, gained the culminating point, without suffering much from the difficulty of breathing and the feelings of indisposition caused by the "mountain sickness." A naked pyramid, consisting of broken masses of white granite, domineering high above all around it, forms the apex of the mountain; making a wide circuit round a towering crest of snow, we scrambled up to its base. It consists entirely of huge rocky débris, and fragments of from three to four feet in diameter; water was trickling down on all sides, although there was no snow lying upon its summit. From this point our guide pointed out to us the path followed by the English traveller, Mr. Bailey; it lies farther westward, tracing the course of the western tributary of the Goomty. The point on which we stood, on of the Goomty. The point on which we stood, on the other hand, had never yet been trod by any European explorer. According to my measurement, the head of this pass—the name of which is Lama Kaga—is fifteen thousand three hundred feet above the level of the sea; the conical apex rising above it I should estimate to be at least from 300 to 400 feet more. Nearly an hour and a half passed away before the van-guard of our troop of coolies, with their load of baggage, arrived at the head of the pass. They were in a deplorable condition, and suffering, as was also our interpreter, Mr. Brown, from head-ache, which they described as intolerably severe. Anxiety, debility, and sickness, are the other symptoms of the disease known here by the name "bish," poison, or "moondara." Travellers amon Travellers among "bish," poison, or "moondara." Travellers among these mountains, ascending within the limit of eternal anow, are generally attacked by it. It showed itself among the coolies even half-way up te pass. They take as an antidote a paste prepared of the small sour apricots ("choaroo"), the kernels being bruised, and mixed up with it; it has an unpleasantly sour taste, from which it derives its name of "khutai."—Hoffmeister's Travels in Continental India. ental India.

RATIONAL PURSUIT OF WEALTH.—In nothing is education more wanted than for the attainment of principles which put the race for wealth under rational practical regulation, that it may not defeat itself, and subject society to a constant alternation of mock prosperity and overwhelming misery.—James Simpson.

DEPRECIATION OF OTHERS.—The most gifted men that I have known, have been the least addicted to depreciate either friends or foes. Dr. Johnson, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Fox, were always more inclined to overrate them. Your shrewd, sly, evil-speaking fellow is generally a shallow personage; and, frequently, he is as venomous and false when he flatters as when he reviles. He seldom praises John but to vex Thomas.—Richard Sharp, "Essays and Letters."

Action.—Look around you, and you will behold the universe full of active powers. Action is, to speak so, the genius of nature. By motion and exertion, the system of being is preserved in vigour. By its different parts always acting in subordination one to another, the perfection of the whole is carried on. The heavenly bodies perpetually revolve. Day and night incessantly repeat their appointed course. Continual operations are going on in the earth and in the waters. Nothing stands still. All is alive and stirring throughout the universe. In the midst of this animated and busy scene, is man alone to remain idle in his place? Belongs it to him to be the sole inactive and slothful being in the creation, when in so many various ways he might improve his own nature; might advance the glory of the God who made him; and contribute his part in the general good.—Blair.

NECESSITY OF A DUB ALLOWANCE OF SLEEP .-Habit influences in some degree the amount of sleep that is required. It should be said, however, that it is never well to withhold any of the revenue that it is never well to withhold any of the revenue that is justly due to the drowsy god. A man may accustom himself to take so little sleep, as to be greatly the loser thereby in his waking moments. It may be commonly observed, that those persons who spend less time in sleep than is usually found needful by others of the same are and strength and occupation, consume a much larger portion of their days than others do in a kind of dreamy vacancy, a virtual inactivity of mind and body. The hours virtual inactivity of mind and body. The hours expended in sleep are not the only hours that might be justifiably deducted from the sum total of the life, as having been lost to it; numbers of moments are daily spent in an absolute inaction of mind and body; and sleep cannot be robbed of its dues without adding largely, and in greater proportion than the time habitually stolen from the sleep, to that which is wasted in such waking reveries. In order that the mind may have the power of undergoing trying and exhausting labour, that it may continue in the full possession of its capacities, that it may continue to be undulled and unblunted by such wear and such use, an amount of sleep must be allowed which is proportionate to the severity of such work, to the engrossing and expending nature of the mind's employment. The nights may be robbed of the hours of sleep; and the time so stolen may be devoted to toil of mind or of body; but the endurance by the system of the undue waste and imperfectly restored balance of the vital force, even if somewhat protracted by the strength of the constitution, or if prolonged somewhat by the energy of a determined will, or by the spur of a great necessity, or by the desired goal of a great ambition or darling hope, must be short-lived. The system cannot be robbed

of its sleep without a corresponding disturbance and derangement of the functions; the power and the equilibrium of the vital forces will become so far affected as to involve disordered action; and thus indirectly by forming part of the common organism, and directly by the diminished tension of the vital forces which supply the sensorium itself, the mind will become unable to continue its exertions. Many an ardent and hopeful aspirant for collegiate distinctions, many an anxious labourer for professional eminence, has thrown away his hopes in thus vainly struggling to cheat the system of this great requirement.—Dr. Robertson on Diet and Regimen.

The Weather in Russia.—In England, two people rarely meet without passing some remarks on the state of the weather, and in Russia the opening topic is invariably on the temperature: "My thermometer is at 15 deg. of cold, but they have 20 deg. on the Vasilii Ostrof." The whole city is studded with thermometers; all the houses, and many windows in every house, exhibit them, screwed on to the outside of the window frames. If they do not influence the movements of the day, they entirely regulate the dress. A sailor at sea watches the dog-vane with no greater anxiety, than a Russian does his thermometer: but the cold is seldom so intense as to put a stop to the avocations of the people. When the cold of the atmosphere is below the freezing point of water, it seems to affect the fluidity of the air, and to produce long and steady calms, as if it froze the very wind itself. It is this winter calm, when the cold has set in, which makes it practicable to prosecute all out-door employments with facility. In lower latitudes, man could not endure the cold, though less intense; but the calmness of the air, induced by extreme cold, is a kind of natural safeguard, protecting animal life against its severity. In the calm of a degree of cold near the freezing point of mercury, the abstraction of heat from our bodies is going on much less rapidly, and we are actually feeling less, and are less injured by the cold, than if we were exposed to a bleak wind, at a much higher temperature. A considerable expense was incurred, and great ingenuity displayed some few years since, in fitting up an apparatus for drying clothes on board the ships employed in the north-western expedition under Sir Edward Parry. This might have been spared, had the simple process adopted by the Russian washerwomen been known. They hang their linen in some place exposed to the air, leaving it to freeze. In a few days, when the power of the frost is lost, it becomes dry and perfectly flexible.—

Life in Russia, by E. P. Thompson,

TERRIBLE FIRES AND LOSS OF LIPE. - On Monday night the metropolis was visited by the outbreak of two dreadtul fires, which in a very short period laid in ruins a large amount of property, and deprived one, if not more, persons of life. The first broke out upon the premises of Mr. Hatfield, a Berlin wool dealer, in Albany-street, Regent's-park. The second disaster occurred upon the premises belonging to the Rev. Dr. Dale, in Amen corner, Paternoster-row.
The circumstances connected with the first fire are
rather peculiar. Shortly after the shop was closed,
the inhabitants were aroused from their slumbers by a noise resembling the discharge of a piece of ord nance, at the same time the greater portion of the premises, which were four stories high, were blown out into the street, the floorings and roof were lifted into the air, the brick-work was demolished, and sent flying in sundry directions, breaking in the shop fronts of at least a dozen houses on the opposite side of the street, seriously injuring a great number in Ernest-street, forcing in the windows of the Windsor Castle Tavern, and at the same moment, as if by magic, the whole of Mr. Hatfield's premises remaining burst forth into a general blaze. In an instant communication was forwarded to the barracks, in the same street, and from thence the intelligence to the Brigade and West of England engine stations. The first engine that arrived was that belonging to the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), which was accompanied by nearly 200 soldiers, and others soon after came in, but, notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen the flames continued most fearfully, and it was not until nearly one o'clock in the morningthree hours after the outbreak—that they were en-tirely extinguished. The number of persons said to have been in the house is estimated from five to ten: and, notwithstanding that diligent search has been made for the bodies, only one, that of a little girl, has been found. Besides the loss of the house, and all that it contained, the value of the glass broken by the explosion must amount to several hundreds of pounds. For a distance of fifty or sixty yards of the house there is not a whole pane, and in many cases the frames of the windows are broken to pieces. The second fire broke out shortly after twelve yes-terday morning, in the upper part of Dr. Dale's residence, Amen Corner. It was first seen by a gentleman named Stiff, who forthwith gave the necessary alarm to the police. The flames at that period appeared to be raging in the second floor, but shortly after they penetrated to the third floor, and bursting through the windows, illuminated the city for some distance. Fortunately the whole of the inmates succeeded in effecting a safe retreat from the blazing flames, although there was some difficulty in recovering the lady of Dr. Dale, who had recently been confined. By the exertions of the firemen, the flames were subdued by half-past one o'clock, but not until a serious amount of property was reduced to ruins. The escapes of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire attended at each fire, and they were of great assistance to the firemen, by forming a ladder for conveying the hose to the top of the premises.

A FAMILY BOROUGH.—The election of a representative for the borough of Thetford, in the room of the late member, the Hon. F. B. Baring, now Lord Ashburton, took place on Thursday. There was only one candidate, Mr. F. Baring, brother to the late member, who was declared duly elected. He is a Protectionist.

Prince Albert Ernest Alfred completed his fifth year on Sunday.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, and sat

A VOLUNTARY CHURCH-RATE is in course of collection at Manchester. The appeal of the churchwardens is handsomely responded to by the parishioners.

POETRY.

SLAVERY.

(From the Hampshire Indep Chained to the earth, the wretched slaves recoil
Beneath the lash so fiercely wielded;
Till stubborn flesh its firmness yielded
To the strokes man laid on the sons of toil!

Daily this scene occurs; and chuckling fiends
Look on and revel with a mad delight—
Derive a hellish pleasure from the sight—
And leel at home amid such brutal scenes.

Oh! see you mother with her sable child Clinging so foundly to her breast—then see You fiend approach and tear the babe away, Despite a mother's tears and anguish wild.

Unhappy mother! the thy wounded heart
Shall break with anguish—none will sympathize!
Cruel mockings only echo back thy cries,
And sadness—sorrow—ever be thy part!

Poor slave to suffering! few can fully know
The agony concealed within thy breast!
A creature born to suffer, yet possessed
Of feelings capable of weal as woe.

Yet thus thou'rt doomed to wander, till the day When human sympathy shall break the chain That binds thee down to woe! Then ne'er ag Shall torture o'er thee exercise her sway.

That glorious day is dawning; the a gloom Still seems to shroud humanity; the night Will yield before the sun of HUMAN RIGHT, And be consigned for ever to the tomb.

hen will we raise the banner of the FREE,
And e'en by lightning's power the news proclaim,
And SLAVERY shall no more disgrace the name
if Nation—Congress—Land—or Monarchy!
W. H. M. Then will we raise the banner of the FREE,

UNREST.

By J. R. PRIOR. By J. R. PRIOR.

The clouds, while journeying from the setting sun, Breathe shadows on the ripening corn, and press Their golden heads, which, falling back as one, Perform the same and give the same caress; And upwards to the skies of blessedness. The fluttering Lark, with songs of grateful gladness, In exquisite delight, exhausted turns. Downward to earth, attracted where is cachess. In a lone, widowed heart, that bleeds and burns; That weep, and Na ure's trying lessons learns: The scythe hath cut the clover, where the nest Was home, the young are sever'd; so, in spheres

Was home, the young are sever'd: so, in spheres
True Love is stricken,—hopes dissolve in tears—
We're taught to know and feel earth's not our rest.

GLEANINGS.

NOTICE THE NOTICE. - For the special amusement NOTICE THE NOTICE.—For the special amusement of our town readers, we give a specimen of the manner in which sacrilege is forbidden in country places. A board, duly painted in black and white, and purporting to be a notice for the perusal of the intelligent parishioners and discriminating public, has recently been suspended on the walls within the doors of Millbrook Church, near Southampton. Being a curiosity, and a specimen of Millbrook syntax, we give it verbatim. (The italics are ours):— (Tae italics are ours) :-

" NOTICE.

"It is respectfully requested that persons entering this sacred Edifice do uncover at the entrance of the second door; and to observe the same on leaving the church.
"Millbrook, 1st July, 1848."

THREE FAULTS OF NURSES .- To lisp in a baby style: the same words, in an endearing tone, would please as well. The reverse should be—the voice clear, please as well. The reverse should be that one clear, emphatic, and each syllable distinctly articulated for imitation. 2. To tell of witches, ghosts, and goblins; such superstitions, impressed upon young minds, are rarely got rid of. 3. To direct a child to act like rarely got rid of. 3. To direct a child to act like a man; whereas, it is not often becoming for a little boy to ape the man, but only to conform his demeanour to his age : every age has its own peculiar

ALCOHOLIC DRINKS, DEATH AND IDIOTCY.-It is said that 60,000 persons die yearly in England from the effects of strong drinks; and Governor Briggs, of Massa chusetts, at a temperance meeting lately held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, stated that the report of the committee appointed to inquire in regard to the idiots in the com-monwealth, showed that there were from 1,200 to 1,300 of that unfortunate class; and also the astounding fact, that 1,100 to 1,200 of them were born of drunken parents. - Water-Cure Journal.

How to PRESERVE SWEET PEACE [not Sweet Peas] all the year round; omitted in the last edition of the "Cook's Oracle."—Take six or eight cabinet ministers, as many army and navy contractors as you can catch, a few mischievous authors and editors, and a spice or two of belligerent parsons; assign these patriots and lovers of their country a place in the army, just on the field of battle where General Joab put the devoted Hittite. This recipe will be found an antidote for all wars, de-fensive or aggressive; wars of honour, or for the balance of power-for pay, and plunder, and pensions-or for whatever motive, secret or avowed, or by whatever name war may be called and promoted.—Peace Advocate.

THE WIT AND THE WIG .- A barrister entered one of the Four Courts, Dublin, with his wig so much awry as to cause a general titter. Seeing Curran smile,

he said, "Do you see anything ridiculous in my wig?"
"No," replied Curran, "nothing but your head."

REPUBLICAN FORESIGHT .- The overthrow of some persons' fortunes and the sudden rise of those of others, are worthy subjects of reflection. "Consequently," says a French observer, "I never give alms to a beggar without saying to him, 'Friend, think of me if you happen to become a minister, a di ecteur, or a deputé. Le Follet.

The chief chorister of a village church in the department of the Marne has been sadly puzzled lately by the change of authorities and the necessary change in the service. On Sunday week he sang loudly, "Domine salvum fac—Cavaignae." salvum fac-Cavaignac.

The Trades Weekly Messenger shows that in the course of 700 years the English pound sterling has been altered fourteen times (once in every fifty years on the average), and that each alteration was a reduction of its value, with one exception too trifling to be mentioned.

Dr. Arnott, of Brighton, says in the Lancet, of cold as a means of producing local insensibility, that he has, under such benumbing influence, dissected off a square inch of the skin without causing pain; has made setons without the patients being conscious that the skin was cut; and he has little doubt that operations on the teeth could be rendered painless by the same means.

A GRATEFUL NEIGHBOUR. - A man out west, whose house was recently destroyed by fire, publishes a card, in which he thanks his fellow-citizens for making an unsuccessful attempt to save his furniture, and ex-presses a hope that he will soon have an opportunity to reciprocate the favour.

STAMMERING WIT.-Stammering (says Coleridge) is sometimes the cause of a pun. Some one was men-tioning in Lamb's presence the cold-heartedness of the Duke of Cumberland, in restraining the duchess from rushing up to the embrace of her son, whom she had not seen for a considerable time, and insisting on her receiving him in state. "How horribly cold it was," said the narrator. "Yes," said Lamb, in his stammering way; "but you know he is the Duke of Cu-cum-berland."

PARSIMONY NOT ECONOMY.—Sir Walter Scott tells of a kinsman of his, says the North British Review, who, on being told that a family vault in the parish churchyard was decaying and like to fall in, and that £10 would make the repairs, proffered only £5. It would not do. Iwo years after he proffered that full sum. A report was then made that the breaches were now so much increased that £20 would scarce serve He hesitated, hemmed and hawed for three years more then offered £20 The wind and rain had not waited his decision, and not less than £50 would now serve. year afterwards he sent a cheque for £50, which was returned by post, with the intelligence that the vault had fallen the preceding week.

PECULIARITIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. - In English not more than a dozen words end in a; about two dozen end in o. In y we have no less than 4,900, about one-eighth of our language, our words amounting to about 35,000.

SINGULAR TREASURE TROVE.-A few days ago a man named Holt, residing at Brockmoor, was complaining to his father of the unfavourable appearance of a plot of potatoes. They determined to look at the roots, and accordingly pulled one up, when their astonishment was only exceeded by their gratification at finding, in the midst of the young potatoes, a sovereign, so bright, that for a time they were completely dazzled. We fear this not a fair specimen of the whole crop; but if it is, we advise the fortunate proprietor to preserve the whole crop for seed.— Worcester Chronicle.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—Last week, a woman named Hewitt, residing at Whittington Common, near Chesterfield, was delivered of a child, having the body and limbs of a well-formed infant, but possessing a head resembling that of an ass. It only survived a short time

fter delivery.—Courier.

MR. JOHN FROST, of Bishopsteignton, Devon, who is now in his 91st year, and in full possession of his faculties, joined his great grand-children a few days since, in a field in the occupation of Mr. Hellier, and mowed for his own amusement full a quarter of an acre of grass in a most workmanlike manner.

July 22, at Strelitz, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of MECK-ENBUNGH STRELITZ (Princess Augusta of Cambridge), of a son

July 25, at Newtown-house, Tipperary, the lady of RALPH B. OSBOHNE, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.
July 31, at Chichester, the wife of the Rev. J. C. CANE, of Bognor, Sussex, of a son.
August 4, at Kingsland, the wife of T. Burder Wilson, of Doctors' Commons, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARBIAGES.

July 2, at the Independent Chapel, Newark, by the Rev. H. L. Adams, Mr. William Paling, Danethorp Hills, to Miss Mary A. Clarke, of Newark, Notis.

July 26, at the Baptist Chapel, Salendine Nook, near Huddersfield, by the Rev. J. Hanson, Mr. George Tomlisson France, manufacturer, Crossland Moor, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Taylor, manufacturer, Milns Bridge.

July 27, at the Independent Chapel, Townley-street, Macclesfield, by the Rev. S. Bowen, Mr. Stanley Samulel Buckley, of Manchester, to Marrha Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Rathbone, Mill-street, Macclesfield.

July 31, at Mount-Zion Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. R. S. Bayley, Mr. George Grraves Chesterman, eldest son of Mr. J. Chesterman, Mount Zion-buildings, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Pass, Coalpit-lane.

July 31, at the Independent Chapel, Newark, by the Rev. H. L. Adams, Mr. William Footill to Miss Sarah Asher, of Parliament-street, in this town.

-street, in this town. July 31, at Tacket-street Chapel, Ipswich, Mr. EDWARD PRETTY, draper, to Miss S. CLODD, confectioner, both of the

PRETTY, draper, to Miss S. CLODD, conjectioner, both of the above place.

July 31, at the Baptist Chapel, Farsley, by the Rev. J. Foster, Mr. John Pearson, of Pudsey, clothier, to Miss Hannah Harrison, of the same place.

July 31, at the Independent Chapel, Kidderminster, by the Rev. D. K. Shoebotham, Mr. Grorge Harrison, hair dresser of Blackwell-street, to Miss Lavinia Simpson, shopkeeper, of the same place.

Howson, Mr. Joshua Bennett, woolsorter, to Miss Sarah Ann Greenwood, both of Bradford.

August 1, at the Independent Chapel, Great Dunmow, by the Rev. R. Frost, Mr. John Bull, corn merchant, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Taylor.

August 1, at the Registrar's-office, Bradford, Mr. Isaac Laach to Miss Amelia Merche, both of Manningham.

August 2, at the Baptist Chapel, Rochdale, G. T. Kemp, Esq., of Tavistock-square, London, to Emily, second daughter of H. Kelsal, Esq., and sister-in-law of S. M. Peto, Esq., M. P. August 3, at the Independent Chapel, Lynn, Mr. William Scott, millwright, to Miss Susan Juice, Railway-road, Lynn, August 5, at Bethany Baptist Chapel, Pembroke Dock, by the Rev. H. F. Morgan, the minister of the place, Mr. Evan Brynon, of Asridge, farmer, to Miss Maria Evans, niece of the Rev. B. Evans, Independent minister, St. Florence, Pembrokeshire.

DEATHS. July 26, at her residence, Ham-street, Plymouth, in the 74th year of her age, Mary, relict of the late T. Honson, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Hawker, D.D., of

year of her age, MARY, relict of the late T. Hodson, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Hawker, D.D., of this town.

July 27, at Ugford, in the county of Wilts, SARAH, wife of Mr. J. Phipson, of Highgate, near Birmingham, and daughter of the late Mr. B. Thring, of Wilton.

July 30, in Lowndea-street, Belgrave-square, after the premature birth of a daughter, which survived its mother only a short time, ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE, the wife of G. PALMER, jun., Esq., of Nazing, Essex.

July 30, after a short illness, aged 60, John Howard, Esq., carpet manufacturer, Lecds.

July 31, in his 75th year, Mr. G. WILKINS, the much-respected bookseller, of Derby. He had been for more than half a century a member of the Baptist Church, St. Mary's-gate; and in the prospect of death was eminently cheered and supported by the peace and hope of the gospel.

August 1, much respected, aged 42, the Rev. J. WARE, M.A., Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Kirkstall.

August 3, aged 74, Edward Baings, Esq., of Leeds, formerly member of Parliament for that borough in three successive Parliaments, and senior proprietor of the Leeds Mercury, of which he had been proprietor more than forty-seven years. Mr. Baines was a magistrate of the West Riding and of the borough of Leeds, and was father of M. T. Baines, Esq., M.P. for Hull.

August 4, at Sudbury, aged 7 weeks, HRLEN JESSIE, only daughter of the Rev. William Macnab, minister of Trinity Chapel.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMER-CIAL INTELLIGENCE.

There has been much fluctuation in the prices both of English and Foreign Funds since our last, but not to great extremes. The quotations have shown uneasiness rather than a sense of danger, and a feeling of insecurity arising chiefly from the present state of the weather. Chameleon-like, the stocks assume always the appearance of that which surrounds them, and for the past week they have been alternately sombre and cheerful just as has been the weather. There has, however, been extensive business done in the Money Market, tending considerably to keep up the prices, and upon the whole, therefore, it will be found that our quotations are much the same as this day se'nnight.

The following were the quotations this (Tuesday) evening at the close of business on the Exchange :-Three per Cent. Consols, 861; Bank Stock, 197 to 199. Reduced Threes were 861 to 1. Three-anda Quarter per Cents., 87 to 1; Long Annuities, 8 3-16 to 81. Exchequer Bills, 39s. to 42s. premium.

The business done in the Foreign Market has been quite insignificant. Mexican yesterday closed at a slight decline in consequence of the publication of a letter on the monetary affairs of that country in the columns of a morning contemporary.

The Share Market has also been dull, and a reduction has taken place in the quotations of some of the lines. Great North of England Shares have varied about 2, North Western 2, Midland 14, Paris and Orleans 2, Caledonian 14, Eastern Counties 8, Great Western 14, Brighton 21, South Western 1, and South Eastern 1 per share. The calls for railways continue upon a large

We understand that the exertions of the Committee of the Stock Exchange to discover the perpetrators of the fraud committed on the public on Thursday week, in the form of forged accounts forwarded by telegraph as to the state of Ireland, have been without success. The losses inflicted on the Stock Exchange were to a considerable amount. A contemporary mentions it as curious that since that period, while all other kinds of securities recovered the monetary depression almost immediately, Exchequer Bills have recovered very little of the fall which took place on that day.

In the Produce Markets business has been pretty firm, but buyers have acted cautiously. Sugar has been rather firmer, though not so well maintained on Friday, and coffee is cheaper. For exportation there has been more doing in several of the principal staples. Cotton, indigo, and wool have been firm, and metals generally cheaper.

The Manchester accounts describe the feeling in the mercantile circles as having somewhat improved during the past few days.

The West India news is unfavourable. There was some danger, it is said, of an insurrection of the slaves in the Spanish islands. Owing to the general cessation of business at this season in the United States, the private advices by the Niagara contain nothing of interest. There was no improvement in the prospect of the demand for our manufactures during the approaching autumn. Money continued scarce, and the rate was of Blackwell-street, to Miss Lavinia Simpson, shopkeeper, of the same place.

August 1, at the Dissenting Chapel, Kimbolton, by the Rev. S. Edger, Mr. Hennir Hemmino, of London, eldest son of H. S. Hemming, Esq., of Sismore, Ireland, to Clarissa, second daughter of the late Rev. J. Hemmino.

August 1, at Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Candlish, the Rev. David Paton, Free Church, Fettercairn, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late J. Shaw, Esq., Cupar-Fife.

August 1, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. H. still from 12 to 15 per cent. The rate of exchange was unaltered, and no great variation seems to be anticipated before December, when the new cotton, it is said, will have to go forward freely. During the few days preceding the departure of the packet the potato rot had

We regret to have to announce that Messrs. Alston, Bevan, and Co., of London, and in the Mediterranean and Spanish trade; Messrs. Dunlop and Rowand, of Glasgow; and Messrs. Rowand and Dunlop, of Liverpool, have been compelled to suspend payment since this day week.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 4.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 29th day of July, 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT. Notes issued 27,063,340 Government Debt. 11,015,100 Other Securities ... 2,981,900 Gold Coin & Bullion 11,918,073 Silver Bullion 1,145,267

£27,063,340 £27,063,340

Proprietors' Capital 14,553,600 Government Securi-ties (including Dead Weight Annuity) 12,522,735
Other Securities ... 11,027,342
Notes 8,118,990
Gold and Silver Coin 646,764 counts)...... \$,303,148 Other Deposits 10,835,797 Seven-day and other

Bills 1,117,335

£32,315,831 £32,315,831 Dated the 3rd day of August, 1848.
M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The St. George's Catholic Church, St. George's-road, South-

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.
KIMBERLEY, SAMUEL, now or late of West Bromwich, soda

water manufacturer.

PAYNE, GEORGE, of New Peckham, and of 18, Minories, wholesale clothier.

BANKRUPTS.

ANDERSON, ANN, Clare-court, Drury-lane, tavern keeper, August 11, September 15: solicitor, Mr. Pritchard, 4, Great Winchester-street, City.

APPLEYARD, EDMUND, 86, Farringdon-street, bookseller, August 8, September 21: solicitor, Mr. Hyde, Ely-place.

BLAKE, JAMES, West Cowes, builder, August 14, September 15: solicitors, Messrs. Holme and Co., 10. New-inn.

DANIEL, THOMAS, Burslem, Staffordshire, clay merchant, August 29, September 12: solicitors, Mr. T. Cooper, Congleton; and Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham.

FENTON, WILLIAM FREDERICK, 26, West Smithfield, lead merchant, August 23, September 13: solicitors, Messrs. Vandercomb, Cree. Law, and Comyn, 23, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

GATTRELL, JOHN, Lymington, upholsterer, August 17, September 15: solicitor, Mr. Barber, Furnival's-inn.

GIBRS, JOHN, Lewes, bootmaker, August 17, September 15: solicitors, Messrs. Rickards and Walker, 29, Lincoln's-innfields.

HEWES, HENRY WILLIAM, Colchester, baker, August 12

Helds.

HEWES, HENRY WILLIAM, Colchester, baker, August 12, September 23: solicitor, Mr. Archer, 23, Gracechurch-street.

MENADUS, WILLIAM, Liskeard and Camborne, Cornwall, watch maker, August 17, September 13: solicitors, Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Keddell, Baker, and Grant, 34, Limestreet, Lordon.

Street, London.
RICKMAN, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, 33, Clement's-lane, insurance broker, August 12, September 23: solicitor, Mr. Randel, Birehin-lane.
SHARP, WILLIAM, Wisbech St. Peters, Cambridge, common brewer, August 11, September 15: solicitors, Mr. Woodward, 37, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street; and Mr. J. H. J. Woodward, Mr. J. Lile of Fly.

March, Isle of Ely.
STAPLES, CHARLES, Southampton, plumber, August 11, September 14: solicitors, Messrs. Pain and Hatherley, 83, Basing-

tember 14: solicitors, Messrs. Pain and Habitaly, hall-street.

SMITH, WILLIAM, jun, Stockton, manufacturer of earthen-ware, August 11, September 27: solicitors, Messrs. Crosby and Compton, 3, Church-court, Old Jewry, London; and Mr. J. T. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Townley, William, Jun., Manchester, stock broker, August 15, September 4: solicitors, Mr. W. H. Smith, 35, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Messrs. Cope and Faulkner, Manchester.

WICKENDEN, THOMAS, 23, Harp-lane, Tower-street, wine merchant, August 17, September 23: solicitor, Mr. Stroughill, 7, Coleman-street.

LAWRIE, THOMAS, Cutlens and South Guile, Edinburgh, grain dealer, August 10, 31.

dealer, August 10, 31.

DIVIDENDS.

Thomas Pasco, Chichester, upholsterer, first div. of 3s. 3d.; at 25, Coleman-street, City, on Wednesday, August 9, 16, or any Wednesday after October 7—Edward Brewtnall, Wilmot-place, Camden-town, bookseller, first and final div. of 1s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday before August 17—John Reddall, Bunhill-row, carpenter, first and final div. of 4jd.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday before August 17—Joseph Graham, sen., Alnwick, stationer, first div. of 2s. 3d. on new proofs, and second div. of 1jd. on total proofs; at 21, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday except between August 17 and October 7—Charles setram and William Parkinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, first div. of 1s.; at 21, Royal Arcade, div. of 1gd. on total proofs; at 21, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday except between August 17 and October 7—Charles Gertram and William Farkinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday except between August 17 and October 7—William Anderson, Chester-le-street, draper, first div. of 6s. 6d.; at 21, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday except between August 17 and October 7—William Anderson, Chester-le-street, draper, any Saturday except between August 17 and October 7—William, alipwright, final div. of 2dd.; at 21, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday except between August 17 and October 7—William, Liverpool-street, City, and of Liverpool, final div. of 1s. 7d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday before August 17—John Gale, Live Oaks Farm, Monmouthshire, wine merchant, second div. of 1s. 4d. on the first div. of 3s. 6d.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday except between August 18 and October 7—John Bush and Neast Greville Prideaux, Bristol, seriveners, second div. of 1s. 4d. on the estate of John Bush, and 2\frac{3}{2}d. on div. of 1s. 1d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Friday except between August 11 and October 7—Richard Yates and Thomas Hartley Williams, Manchester, any Tuesday—Edward Hillton, Over Darwen, paper maker, first div. of 1s. 2d. on the separate estate; at 45, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Bush Burt and James Burt, jum., Manchester, first div. of 1s. 4d. on the separate estate; at 45, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Bush Burt and James Burt, jum., Manchester, first div. of 1s. 2d. on the separate estate; at 45, George-street, Manchester, Manchester, Preston, linendraper, first div. of 4s. 4d.; at 72, deed, on and after the 14th of August—Bobert Webster, Preston, linendraper, first div. of 4s. 4d.; at 72, deed, and Cotober 10—Joseph Fieldin

corn dealer, first div. of 6s.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday except between August 15 and October 10—Richard Smith and Milton Smith, Banenden, Lancashire, calico printers, first divs. of 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. on the estate of Milton Smith, and 3s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. on the estate of Milton Smith, and 3s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. on the estate of Richard Smith; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday except between August 15 and October 10—William Yates, Adlington, Lancashire, calico printer, first and final div. of 8d.; at 52, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday except between August 15 and October 10—Samuel Hawley, Ashton-nunder-Lyne, grocer, first div. of 2s. 3d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, on August 8 and 15, October 10, and every following Tuesday.

Tuesday. August 8.**

Tuesday, August 8.

CRASES, JOSIAH JOHN, Lowestoft, Suffolk, linen draper.

CHAMPION. THOMAS JAMES, Tunbridge-Wells, bootmaker, August 19, September 23: solicitor, Mr. Searman, Greshamrooms, Basinghall-street.

FERGUSON, THOMAS GILLFSPIE, TAYLOR, HENRY, and MANDLEY, GEORGE FREDERICK, Manchester, commission merchants, August 21, September 8: solicitors, Messrs. Reed, Langford, and Marsden, Friday-street, Cheapside; and Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

GATRELL, JOHN, Lymington, upholsterer, August 17, September 15: solicitor, Mr. Barber, Furnival's-inn.

HUBBARD, JOSEPH, Dorking, linen draper, August 17, September 15: solicitors, Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson, Weavers'-hall, Basinghall-street.

BHAW, JAMES CRESCENT, Bristol, carrier, August 23, September 19: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., Crosby-square; and Messrs. Peters and Abbot, Bristol.

SHUTTLEWORTH, JOSEPH PEACE, Birmingham, mathematical instrument maker, August 23, September 19: solicitor, Mr. Ryland, Birmingham.

STERRE, JAMES, Guildford, watchmaker, August 19, September 25: solicitor, Mr. Ryland, Birmingham.

land, Birmingham.

STERRE, JAMES, Guildford, watchmaker, August 19, September 25: solicitor, Mr. Spyer, Broad Street-buildings.

SWAINSON, CHARLES LOWE, and BIRCHWO D, JOHN, Manchester, manufacturers, August 21, September 12: solicitors, Messrs. Pittendreigh and Co., Gray's-inn; and Mr. Baker,

lanchester.
TURNER, DAVID, Sheffield, innkeeper, August 19, September
5: solicitors, Mr. Moss, Serjeant's-inn; and Mr. Ryalis,

WAKEPIELD, THOMAS, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, merchant, August 25, September 22: solicitor, Mr. Parsons, Nottingham. WEBSTER, GEORGE, Hedge-row, Islington, licensed victualler, August 18, September 22: solicitors, Messrs, Hilleary, Fen-

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BLAIR, N., Glasgow, dealer in shares, Aug. 15, Sept. 8. BROUGHTON, E., Edinburgh, boarding-school keeper, Aug. 14,

Burns, T. C., Avondale, Stirlingshire, writer to the signet, Aug. 11, Sept. 4. COCHEAN, J., Glasgow, wholesale tea-merchant, Aug. 14, Sept. 4. EDGLEY, EMMERSON, and Co., Glasgow, manufacturers, Aug.

FRIER, W., Edinburgh, corn-merchant, Aug. 15, Sept. 5.
JOHNSTON, R., Aberdeen, ship-owner, Aug. 15, Sept. 8.
SETON, T. H., Glasgow, tavern-keeper, Aug. 11, Sept. 1.
SHACKLETON, W., Aberdeen, wool-stapler, Aug. 14, Sept. 9.

SETON, T. H., Glasgow, tavern-keeper, Aug. 11, Sept. 1.
SHACKLETON, W., Aberdeen, wool-stapler, Aug. 14, Sept. 9.

DIVIDENDS.

F. Rinder, Leeds, butcher, final divs. of 4s. 44d., 3s. 6d., and 2s. 4d.; at Mr. Hope's, Leeds, any day after the 8th of August — J. Carne, sen., Truro, provision merchant, second div. of 1s. 14d., in addition to 4s. on new proofs; at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter, any Tuesday—R. Burns, Exeter, general draper, first div. of 6s. 8d.; at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter, any Tuesday—R. W. Bligh, Plymouth, hosier, first div. of 15s.; at Mr. Hirtzel's, any Tuesday—W. Skemp, Bideford, draper, first div. of 6s. 74d.; at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter, any Tuesday—J. Rodmin. ironmonger, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter, any Tuesday—J. and B. shepherd, Exeter, wine merchants, second div. of 3d., in addition to 4s. on new proofs, on the joint estate; second div. of 3s. 2d. on the separate estate of J. Shepherd; and first div. of 1s. 4d. on the separate estate of B. Shepherd; and first div. of 1s. 4d. on the separate estate of B. Shepherd; and first div. of 1s. 4d. on the separate estate of B. Shepherd; and first div. of 1s. 4d. on the separate estate of B. Shepherd; and first div. of 1s. 4d. on the separate estate of B. Shepherd; and first div. of 1s. 4d. on the separate estate of B. Shepherd; and first div. of 1s. 4d. on the separate estate of J. Shepherd; and first div. of 1s. 4d. on the separate estate; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday after the 15th of October next—E. D. Smith, Bridge-road, Battersea, nurseryman, first div. of 2s.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday after the 15th of October next—G. Maish, Hammersmith, first div. of 2s.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday after the 15th of October next—G. In Mr. Fennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday after the 15th of October next—G. and E. K. Marsh, Carnaby-street, Golden-square, drapers, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday after the 15th of October next—G. and

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Aug. 7.

There was but a moderate show of land-carriage samples of Wheat to-day from Essex and Kent. Fine qualities were taken off by the millers at much the same prices as on this day se'nnight, but the trade in general was heavy and rather lower. The demand for Foreign Wheat was limited, but fine samples could not be bought cheaper. Both sack and barrel Flour were fully as dear. Barley met a slow sale for grinding at last week's prices. Malt very dull unless fine. Beans and Peas were rather dearer, and fine new boiling Peas reached 40s. to 43s. Oats were duller sale, having a good Foreign supply, and the best qualities harely supported our last quotations. There was less inquiry after floating cargoes of Wheat, and in Maize nothing doing. Rape and Carrawayseed both very dull sale. Linseed very dull, but Cakes scarce and dearer. The current prices as under.

Malt, Ordinary 54 to 56
Pale 54 60
Rye 27 30
Peas, Hog 33 ...7
Maple 34 38
Boilers 38 40
Beans, Ticks 30 42
Pigeon 33 35
Harrow 32 35
Oats, Feed 17 21
Fine 21 23
Poland 18 23
Potato 20 25 Kent, Red 42 to 51 Ditto White..... 44 .. 58 Linc., Norfolk, and Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksn. ited ... 40 ... 50 Northumber. and Scotch, White... 38 ... 46 Ditto Red ... 37 ... 46 Devon, and Somer-set., Red ... 38 ... 49 Ditto White ... 42 ... 52 Flour, per sk. (Town) 38 ... 44 Barley ... 26 ... 30 Malting ... 30

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE

DUTIES. Wheat 9 0 Rye
Barley 2 6 Beans
Oats 9 6 Peas

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug 7.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug 7.

We were somewhat heavily supplied with foreign stock today, in the general quality of which, with the exception of the beasts from Portugal—in number 29—a decided improvement was noticed. On the whole, the demand was steady, and a fair clearance was effected, at about last week's prices. From our various grasing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were moderately extensive as to number; but their general quality was by no means first-rate. As the weather continued changeable, and the attendance of buyers was far from large, the Beef trade was in a singgish state, at prices about equal to those obtained ou this day se'nnight. The highest figures for the beat Scots were from 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. The arrivals of Beasts for to-isay's market from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire, and the northern counties, consisted of about 1,.00 Scots, short-horns, &c. From the western and midland counties there were received 800 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Ireland, by sea, 40 Beasts; and from Scotland, 280 horned and polled Scots, partly by railway. With Sheep we were seasonably well supplied. Their general quality, however, was not to eap prime, and there was a great scarcity of the test old Downs. For all breeds we have to report a very steady inquiry, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, last week's quotations, and at which a good clearance was effected. There was a full average supply of Lambs on offer; nevertheless the demand for that description of stock was firm, at Friday's advance in the currencies of 2d. per 8lbs. Prime small Calves were in steady request at full prices. Otherwise the Veal trade was in a slaggish state at late figures. In Pigs exceedingly little business was transacted, and prices were with difficulty supported.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ... 3s. 0d.to 4s. 2d. | Veal ... 3s. 4d.to 4s. 4d. Mutton ... 3 10 ... 5 0 | Pork ... 3 10 ... 4 6

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 31.

Per 81bs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. Inf. Mutton 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. Middling do 3 0 . 3 2 Mid. ditto . 4 0 . 4 4 Prime large 3 2 . 3 4 Prime ditto 4 6 . 4 8 Prime small 3 6 . 3 8 Veal 3 2 . 4 2 Large : ork 3 6 . 4 2 Small Pork . 4 4 . 4 6 Lambs 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.

SEEDS, London, Monday.—The transactions in the Seed Market were altogether of little interest. There was rather more inquiry for Canary and Rapeseed, but no quotable advance was established on either. Carrawayseed was again offered rather cheaper. A sample or two of new Tares were shown, but no price fixed.

Barraway Sample.

BRITISH SERDS.

Cloverseed, red 30s. to 35s.; fine, 35s. to 36s.; white, 30s. to 40s.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 74d, to 8d.; of household ditto, 54d, to 7d, per 4lbs, loaf.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

With less activity in the demand for Irish Butter, the sales on board and landed in the past week were correspondingly limited. The market notwith-tanding was firm, and the appearances healthy. Prices current for Carlow, 84s. to 88s.; Clomen, 85s. to 87s.; Carrick, 85s. to 86s.; Cork, 86s.; Limerick and Waterford, 82s. to 84s.; Sligo and Tralee, 76s. to 80s. per cwt. landed, and in proportion on board. Foreign not in free request. Prices from 70s. to 94s. per cwt.——Bacon.—Of Irish singed sides we have a short supply; a steady demand, and prices from 68s. to 85s. per cwt.——Bale and Tierce Middles.—Irish: the demand very trifing; so is the supply; prices from 56s. to 66s. American: demand brisk; sales large; prices from 40s. to 50s. Hams of prime quality scarce and wanted; other kinds not readily saleable; prices 60s. to 90s. per cwt. Lard in steady sale; Irish bladdered, 70s. to 84s.; kegs, 56s. to 60s; American, bladdered, 56s. to 66s.; kegs, 44s. to 50s.; barrels, 40s. per cwt.

CHERSE MARKET, August 7.—There has for the last few days been evidently a dulness in the market, sud buyers are not so eager for new Cheese as they were; and it is the opinion of many that the article has been driven quite as high as it will bear, and that shortly a reaction must take place. Cheshire, new, 50s. to 62s.; old, 63s. to 74s.; Derby, new, 60s. to 62s.; old, 60s. to 84s.; North Wilts, 62s to 74s., as in quality. The importations of foreign continue abundant, and prices low. A little American has appeared, but not of first-rate quality, which has made 48s. to 50s.; but little doing yet in exportation.

ENGLISH BUTIER MARKET, August 7.—The supply continues equal to the demand, and prices have a downward ten-

ENGLISH BUTIER MARKET, August 7—The supply continues equal to the demand, and prices have a downward ten-Fine Dorset, 96s. to 98s. per cut.; Middling, 90s. to 92s.; Devon, 90s. to 92s.; Fresh, 10s. to 12s. per dozen.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.

Butter, per ewt.	8.			Cheese, per cwt.	8.		
Dorset	50	to	52	Double Gloucester	60	to	70
Carlow	84		-	Single	46		56
Bligo	80		84	Cheshire	56		74
Cork, let	84		86	Derby	62		66
Waterford	82		-	American	50		54
Limerick	83			Edam and Gouda.	46		58
Foreign, prime-				Bacon, new	78		_
Friesland	98			Middle	50		60
Kiel	86		90	Hams, Irish	82		-
resh Butter, per doz.				Westmoreland	80		84
11s. 0d. to 13s. 0d.				York	84		90

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET-FRIDAY. Forwarded unsold this year

SATURDAY.—The demand for Cotton to-day has been limited, and the saies do not exceed 4,000 bales. Exporters have bought 200 bales. The market closes heavily at yesterday's quotations.

WOOL, City, Monda, Aug. 7.—The imports of wool into London last week were 1,685 bales, from Van Diemen's Land and Germany. The Wool Market is steady.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 7.—There has been rather more inquiry for Hops since the date of our last report, particularly for fine samples of duseex, for which improved rates have been obtained. Other descriptions, however, remain heavy of sale, at about late quotations. Duty, £195,009 to £200,000.

coverns garden with vegetables and most kinds of fruit.

Eaglish Pine-applies with vegetables and most kinds of fruit.

Eaglish Pine-applies are resultful; and foreign ones abundant, at from 1s. to 4s. each. Hot-bouse Grapes, Peaches, and Nechariass are plentiful. Melons are sufficient for the demand.

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The second of the demand of the second of the demand.

Carrots and Turnips are abundant and good. Cauliflowers, &c., wifeclest for the demand. Oranges are sufficient for the demand. Peach Beans wery plentiful. Potatoes the same, but diseased. Peas are abundant. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are a little dearer. Cut Flowers consist of Heathe, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Puchsias, Carnations, Mose, and other Boses.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 7.—For most kinds of

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 7.—For most kinds of Tallow, both on the spot and for forward delivery, the demand is steady, at prices somewhat is advance of those paid last week. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 44s. 6d. for new, and 44s. for old. Town Tallow, 44s. 6d. to 44s. 9d. per cwt. net cash. Rough Pat, 2s. 6d. per 8lbs.

HIDES, LEADRNHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 14d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb to 72lb., 2d. to 2|d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 24d. to 2|d.; ditto, 88lb., 3d. to 3|d.; ditto, 88lb., 3d. to 3|d.; ditto, 88lb., 3d. to 3|d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3|d. to 3|d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d. to 0s.; Lamb 8kins, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; Shearlings, 9d. to 1s. 3d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Aug. 5 .- At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow 60s. to 80s. to 100s. New do. 45s. to 70s. New do. 70s. to 90s. Straw 24s. ... 30s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Aug. 7.

Hetton's, 17s. 3d.; Stewart's, 17s. 6d.; Braddyll's, 17s. 0d.;

Braddyll's, 17s. 0d.; Braddyll's, 17s. 0d.;

Gen Main, 16s. 3d.; Wylam 17s. 61.; Killingworth, 15s. A

general sale; large arrival of ships is expected. Left over from
last day, 5; fresh arrivals, 127; total, 132.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The market has opened without spirit, but holders are generally firm at last week's prices. 653 hhds of West India have been sold, including about 300 of Trinidad and 190 hhds. of Barbadoes, at auction. About 1,600 bags of Mauritius, middling to fine yellow, found buyers at full prices, 37s. 64. to 41s.; 1,100 bags of middling to fine white Bengal were nearly all sold at stiff rates. About 7,000 bags of Madras were also offered, of which 5,000 bags of low to good grainy descriptions, sold steadily at 35s. 6d. to 39s., and the remainder, consisting of brown to low yellow ordinary sorts, were partly disposed of at 30s. to 34s. 6d.; a few lots of middling to good yellow brought 37s. to 39s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—776 bags of plantation and 1,200 bags of native Ceylon were offered; the market was dull, and only a small portion sold, at 36s. to 60s. for good ordinary to low middling.

RIGE.—3,573 bags were offered; half sold with spirit at about 6d. per cwt. advance, viz., 11s. to 13s. 6d. per cwt. for middling broken to good pearly white. The remainder was held for degree rates.

SAGO FLOUR.—1,058 bags of middling to good were partly sold at 15s., as well as all the damaged.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORMAL SCHOOLS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE BOARD of EDUCATION is happy to THE BOARD of EDUCATION is happy to announce that it has completed the arrangements for its Second Normal School. The one for training female teachers is at Rotherhithe; the other, for male teachers, is at No. 10, Liverpool-street, Finsbury-circus. Both institutions are now open, and the work of education and training is in progress. Connected with the opening of the institution in Liverpool-street, A PUBLIC RELIGIOUS SOIREE will be held on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, at FOUR o'Clock in the Afternoon, when the Rev. Algernon Wells will deliver an inaugural discourse. Admission to the service will be by tickets, which may be had at the Office of the Board, No. 4, COLEMAN-STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE-STREET, on and after Monday, the 19th instant. Donations of Books for the Libraries of either, or of both Institutions, and Annual Subscriptions and Donations, will be thankfully received.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT AINSLIE, Secretary.

4, Coleman-street Buildings, August 9, 1848.

THE REJECTED CASES; with a LETTER to THOMAS WARLEY, Esq., M.P., on the SCIENCE of HOMEOPATHY. Price 3s. 6d. By JOHN Epps, M.D.

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The Cases contained in this book, and refused insertion in the Lancel, are: —Case I. A Patient, Bed-ridden for Thirteen Years, and dismissed incurable from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, cured. Case II. An Abdominal Tumour, declared incurable, removed by homoopathic means. Case III. A case in which a farthing was awallowed, and discharged a month and a day after the date on which it was swallowed; and Case IV. a day after the date on which it was swallowed; and Case IV. A case of Coma, approaching to, and considered as, Apoplexy, treated with complete success.

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quality of this season's Teas are remarkably good. We	beg to o	ffer:—		
BLACK TEAS.	Per lb.			d.
Good common Black Tea		Finest Lapsang Southong (exceeding scarce and rare. This Ten would have fetched 10s. per 16, a few years since) GREEN TEAS.		0
Fine Congou Tea, Pekoe flavour (we recommend this particularly) Pekoe Souchong Tea (a very superior Tea) Fine Pekoe Souchong (this is the finest of its class, very rich flavour)	3 8 4 0	Good common Green Fine Twankay Tea Young Hyson 3e. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 5s. Hyson 3s. 10d., 4s. 4d., 5s., 6s., Gunpowder 4e., 4s. 4d., 5s., 6s., 7s.	3	4
It will be seen we have not made remarks about according to the choice of the consumer.	our Gree	ens, as they are generally used to flavour the Blacks, and	are t	used

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A SEIZURE for CHURCH-RATES. In this and the cottage of the children, the inflated dignity of the cottage of the cottage. The sufference of a poor man of his goods "according to law." The sufferer himself (a noble figure) is represented in the foreground of the picture, firmly declining to pay the "small sum" which is offered him by his wife, who, poor woman, calls his attention to the fact that their cupboard is being ransacked, and their very Bible taken for Church-rates. The frightened looks of the children, the inflated importance of the officials, contrasted with the unaffected dignity of the occupant of the cottage, is a telling commentary upon a system pant of the cottage, is a telling commentary upon a system which violates the rights of conscience, and compels unwilling contributions from poor and rich, to support a form of worship from which they conscientiously dissent.

No. II.

THE REFUSAL of a PARISH PRIEST to bury the body of a child that had not been baptized according to the forms prescribed by the Church of England.

No. III.

THE CLERICAL PRESIDENT of the "ALL-

THE CLERICAL PRESIDENT of the "ALL-FAIRE BENEVOLENT CLOTHING SOCIETY" refusing relief to a poor widow when informed by his Clerk that she has attended a Dissenting Chapel.

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